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Tourists' Playground

British Columbia takes steps to clinch a profitable reputation

By CHAS. L. SHAW

ASING of transportation conditions, coupled with the tempting abundance of spending money in the United States, has made the past summer the record tourist season of British Columbia's history.

By highway, train, ship and plane the tourists came into the west coast province by the thousands, jamming the hotels to the point where reservations asked for even months in advance had to be refused, filling all available transient-guest apartments and houses, and creating a new problem for merchants in trying to keep up with the demand for goods appealing to the travel trade.

No doubt next year will be another banner one for the tourist "industry," but among the far-seeing British Columbians it is realized that from now on conditions will become more competitive. People travelled this year because they had been prevented from doing so during the war years and they were determined to seize the first opportunity to 'get on the road." They weren't, in many cases, particular where they went so long as they went somewhere, and the Pacific Northwest has always exercised a considerable attraction for the motorist as well as for the train and plane passenger.

Now that it's over for the year—at least, the peak was passed in September—it is being admitted that, despite all the efforts made to accommodate the traveller, British Columbia wasn't really prepared for the horde that actually came. Loyal west coasters would have liked to be able to give those who visited their cities a less harried time and more relaxation and comforts. For some travellers their visit to British Columbia must have been pretty hectic, especially for those who hadn't planned ahead sufficiently to know exactly where they were to sleep at night.

REALIZING the situation of the season that has passed, the travel industry in British Columbia is going to try very hard to improve things for 1947. Admittedly, they won't be able to do a great deal in a year, regardless of their intentions, because shortage of labor and materials still cripples the building industry and the hotel situation can't be much better next year than it was last year.

But there may be more places to go; there will be facilities for spreading out the tourist influx. The British Columbia government is currently engaged in the biggest highway construction program ever undertaken. When it is finished, motorists will be able to drive to all the more important communities and the points of special scenic beauty on first-class highways.

This program is aimed at remedying the outstanding defect in British Columbia's plans for the expansion of tourist business and settlement—backwardness in road building.

Over and over, British Columbians have heard the complaint from visitors

during the past year: "The country is marvelous, but the roads are terrible." The terror of the roads is all the more apparent to those who drive north from the United States, because in the west coast states the roads are a delightful dream by comparison with the "nightmare" of the roads in British Columbia. Inasmuch as the bulk of the tourist dollars, so eagerly sought by British Columbia, must come from the United States, it will be increasingly important to make the contrast less evident.

The critic of the road policy in British Columbia cannot see why there should be this sharp difference between the roads on each side of the border. He is partly on sound ground, although consideration must be given to the difference in population, the vast area to be served in British Columbia, and the higher cost of building roads through rock than through gravel.

Another criticism has been that British Columbia has squandered its road funds on a multiplicity of gravel routes to out-of-the-way places to serve the needs of a few scattered settlers and miners while the main arteries have been starved of appropriations. Well, whatever the policy may have been in the past, from now on the government, according to announcement made just a few days ago, intends to concentrate on the major highways.

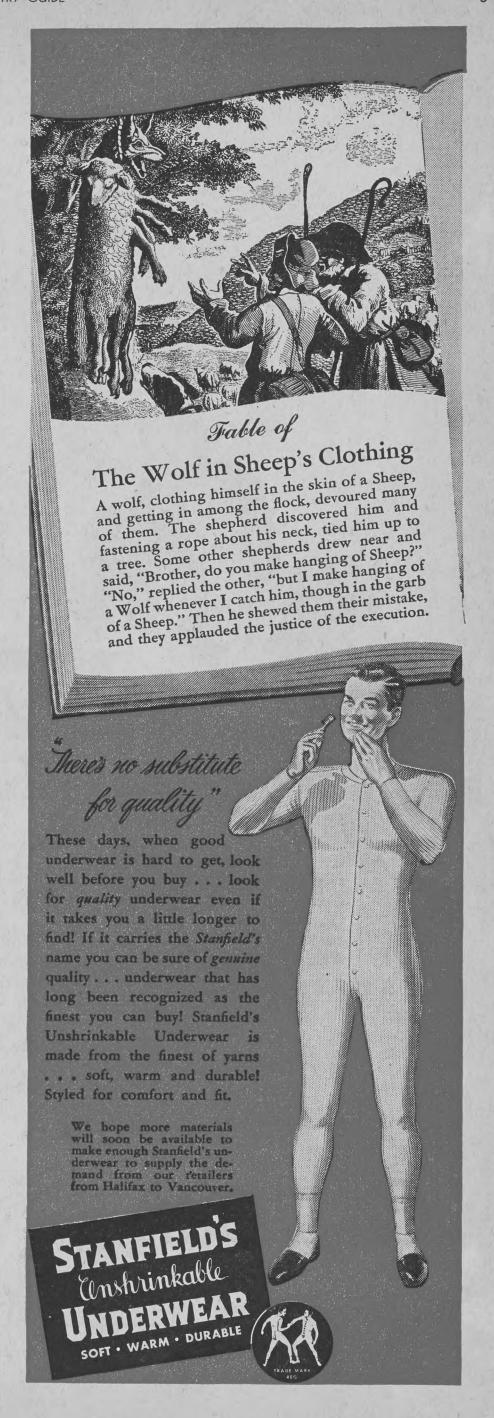
Meanwhile the most pressing domestic problem of the province is housing, and if it could be licked the unemployment factor, such as it is, would vanish overnight.

The shortage of houses isn't confined solely to the cities, serious though it is in Vancouver and Victoria. The shortage extends throughout the province, wherever industry is located. Nowadays, industrial workers and their families are not satisfied to return to the conditions which they tolerated a few years back and if the rural communities cannot offer them the comforts of home that they might enjoy in the cities they simply won't take the rural jobs that are offered.

WITH shipping conditions gradually returning to normal, the Pacific outlet is receiving a much greater share of the Canadian wheat for export, and it was expected that the movement through Vancouver would average 100 cars a day during September. This means an important upturn in the shipping business for the western port, and it may not be the only boon this season as, with hundreds of ships tied up by the seamen's strike in the United States seaports, there is an opportunity for strike-free British Columbia ports to get some of the diverted trade. Imports that would ordinarily have been unloaded in the south have already been moving into Vancouver. For instance, on one day cargoes of 17,000,000 bananas were unloaded there-enough of the fruit to supply the whole of Canada for quite a while.



Along the Malahat—Canada's premier scenic highway.





PESTS. or PALS?

ANKIND still doesn't know the pests from the pals among the wild creatures inhabiting our Canadian farm fields. Ask any western farmer if the saxophone-singing coyote is a friend or a foe, and the answer will almost certainly be an explosive vote for the latter category. The only good coyote, most farmers will say, is the one which has become a pelt! Yet the weight of scientific evidence gathered by qualified naturalists is slowly but surely swinging over to the opposite view: the coyote's good qualities in the economics of agriculture more

than out-balance the animal's occasional depredations among poultry and sheep-herders' flocks.

Ask a farmer what he thinks of the weasel, and you'll hear language which most dictionaries prudently leave out of the book. The same opinions will be expressed regarding hawks, owls, skunks, and all such pesky varmints. Yet these traditional "enemies" of the farmer are ceaselessly working for his welfare, even if he doesn't know it. How?

Well, coyotes, weasels, skunks, hawks and owls all feed on mice. Many of them also feed on gophers or ground squirrels and insect

life, but mice predominate

on their menu list above

all other creatures. And that is the redeeming factor changing the pest to a pal.

The mouse is so small and insignificant and usually so nocturnal a creature that many farmers aren't even aware of its pestilent works. But facts prove the mouse to be the Number One Villain among agriculture's four-footed pests in western Canada.

Remember their numbers: the mouse family's total population on this continent easily outnumbers the aggregate total of all other animals, including man. Take one member of the mouse group as a nasty example, the common

short-tailed meadow-mouse or vole. There are more than seventy varieties of voles on this continent, and each variety is prolific.

THE Drummond's vole and his various clan associates is the plentiful representative of the tribe in Canada. This five-inch pestie is active all year round, breeding whenever climatic conditions permit, and averages six young to the litter and five families per year. The young are mature enough at three months to start raising families of their own. Seton estimates their numbers, in favorable localities, at better than 10,000 mice to the square mile! Over a thousand have been counted under a single stack of oat-sheaves, and frequently stooks or shocks will harbor more than twenty mice each.

During the mouse-abundant winter of 1942-43, western farmers who left grain stooks out all winter, caught by the early snows, found that many fields were not worth harvesting in the springtime due to destruction by mice. Where harvesting was done, in many places the separators ran red with blood due to the thousands of mice thrown into the machines along with the sheaves. A heavy percentage of men who worked in the mouse-infested areas caught a peculiar skin rash or "Mouse Eczema" from handling the polluted grain and straw.

Yet those same farmers quickly forget and today many of them still view the meadow-mouse as an insignificant nuisance. We are rapidly approaching a mouse-abundant period again—they happen every four years on the average—so farmers may soon learn all over again what havoc the voles can do to crops. Primarily fodder-eaters, it takes only seventy voles to destroy one ton of timothy, clover, or similar crop in one year's time. But they don't confine their attentions to fodder foods and all the cereal crops suffer a constant drain, the mice preying on grain both in the green stage and when the kernel ripens.

How much damage does it amount to, per farmer? The destruction to Canadian agricultural products would probably exceed \$50 per arable quarter-section per year! The U.S. Biological Survey cautiously estimates that voles cause more than \$3,000,000 worth of crop damage per year to American farmers and readily admit that this figure is conservative.

We have yet to devise a man-made method of combatting mice pirating our agricultural products. Poisoned grain works effectively on gophers, but isn't feasible for use among the secret, fieldhidden strongholds of the vole tribes. Fortunately we have powerful allies, well able to keep the mousy legions under control if we would just give them a free hand at the job. Our allies are the badly wronged "pests" called coyotes, foxes, weasels, skunks, hawks, and owls.

F a naturalist were asked to single out the finest farmers' helper on that list of allies, unquestionably the competent observer would select the ferocious little murderer called the weasel as the

In the homestead

days it was cus-

best mouse-killer. We have several varieties of weasels, ranging from the New York weasel of eastern Canada, the tiny seven-inch least weasel found in all parts of our land, the very large long-tailed weasel of the prairie region, and the short-tailed or Bonaparte's weasel of the bushland country - plus mountain weasels and Arctic weasels and Richardson's weasel and Cascade weasels. Every variety preys on mice. They don't simply kill a few mice for

> food: they embark on largescale murder among the mousey millions! Any farmer's wife unfortunate enough to have had a weasel



The Great Horned Owl, the bad man of the woods. He may be ochre colored in Ontario; nearly black in B.C.; white in the Arctic; anything in between on the prairies.

THE coyote should have second place of honor among the mouse-killers. Not that the coyote is a wanton killer like the weasel, as the wild dog kills only for food. But a coyote is a sizable animal weighing upwards of thirty pounds, so it takes a lot of mice to keep such an animal functioning happily. Watch a coyote on the prowl: notice how he cocks his ears, listening for a repetition of the squeak which warned him a mouse was near. See his sudden spring, coming down with two and sometimes four paws bunched together on the exact spot from which the mouse did its broadcasting. In a moment the sharp snout of the coyote snuffs deeply between his paws, to find out if he has caught a victim. One gulp and the mouse is gone, but not the coyote's appetite for more and more mice.

Poultry and sheep raisers will protest, and rightly, that coyotes also kill valuable livestock. Is the value

> of the livestock they destroy equal to the value of the grain and fodder crops saved from the mice hordes killed by the coyote? The experts are convinced that the balance of values is very much in the coyote's favor. Another thing: it is believed that not

> > every coyote becomes a pest to the poultryman and sheep farmer —hence we should use the rifle and not the nonselective trap when seeking to destroy a bothersome coyote.

Individual coyotes get a fondness for poultry or mutton and raid the hen-yard and sheep pasture again and again to indulge that fancy, thus casting a blot of bad behavior on the whole coyote tribe. Well, we know that most German shepherd Turn to page 48

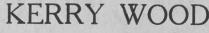


The Ferruginous (meaning rusty-colored) Rough-legged Hawk. Persecuted because of his size; but really most beneficial.

rifle at the kitchen door to blaze away at every wild creature. This editor freely

confesses his guilt. And maybe your conscience will trouble you too, after reading this article by

tomary to keep a gun and a



visit an old and leaky henhouse can tearfully tell you that this little brute doesn't kill for food only; there are authentic instances of one lone weasel having killed over thirty adult hens in a single night just for the savage thrill of doing murder.

Well, the weasel employs the same unbridled ferocity when hunting mice. There is this difference: we rarely see evidence of the weasels' good work among the underground homes of mice, but we always see evidence of their bad work among our poultry flocks. Year after year, weasels kill mice. How many? You try to count them! The figure probably exceeds a hundred million mice per year and then some. So coop your poultry in a tight shelter and let the weasels work for your interests.



Hawk silhouettes. By number: Marsh Hawk. 1. Marsh Hawk.
2. Sharp-shinned Hawk.
Goshawk
Cooper's Hawk. 7. Broad - winged
Red Tailed Hawk. Hawk.
8. Peregrine Falcon. The cross denotes an enemy. The sharp-shinned hawk is moderately useful, but cannot be given a clear bill of health. Birds in black are all useful.

Illustrations from Birds of

Western Canada: Taverner.



thinking of me as a kid, too. Then he said, "I sort of figured I might take it easy for a while, Tink."

"Sure," I said. "Take it easy all afternoon if you want. Gosh! you look in great shape though, Joe. I bet you've put on fifteen pounds."

"About that." Joe slouched back in the seat and unbuttoned his tunic. "I may just bum around for a few

"Sure," I said. "We'll make out. You know how Ma is." But inside I was wondering a little. Joe used to be the hardest working guy in the district. What I remembered most about Joe was the way you'd see him grinning through the sweat, tearing from one job to the next.

He said, "I guess it's been pretty tough, eh, Tink? Just you and Ma."

"We get along. I'm sixteen now, Joe."

"Yeah," he said. "That's right. You're sixteen and I'm twenty-three.'

"You been away four years. I was only a little shaver when you left."

"I remember. Your overalls were always half-way up to your knees, and your face was always dirty. It's

"Me? I was pitching sheaves all morning, Joe. Guess I didn't wash up enough before I left."

"Yeah," Joe said in that sort of disinterested way. "Tink . . . does Ma ever talk about selling the place?" I sat up straight. "Sell our place? Not very likely!"

"I was just wondering. It must've been pretty hard on Ma, all those years."

"We did all right. We've got a little money saved up, too. Ma doesn't mind the work, Joe. It's been like that ever since Dad died."

"Yeah," Joe said. "I know." He kind of fiddled with the door handle of the car. "Anything new around the place, Tink? Any new girls?"

"We got a new school teacher," I said. "Old Mulligan retired, or something. This new one came a week ago. She's staying over at Wilkins' place."

"What's she like?"

didn't tell Ma about he other things I new. All I could do has feel worried and

"Oh! I don't know. I only saw her once or twice. She's kind of young . . . blond hair. I guess she's

"Oh," Joe said. "Anything else?"

"Not that I can think of right now. Things don't change very ruch out our way, Joe. Mrs. Wilkins had a baby last spring. She called it Samuel, and it had colic or something real bad . . .

"I know," Joe said. "Babies and crops. That's all that ever happens around here."

DROVE on for a while without saying anything. Then I swerved around a pothole in the road. "Joe," I said, "You're glad to be home, aren't you?"

"Sure I am. What made you ask that?"

"I don't know," I said. "I just wondered. I figured you'd be real excited, I guess." I hit the next pothole. "I guess you're tired, Joe," I said. "We'll get home and have a big slab of apple pie. Ma was baking it for you when I left."

I was right about Joe, though. I knew that after he'd been home a couple of days. He didn't laugh very much, like he used to. He didn't talk the same, either. He talked kind of tough, as though he'd got used to talking about tough things with a bunch of tough guys. Ma didn't notice it like I did. She was too happy just to have Joe home again. Poor Ma! What with the threshers and Joe, she was in the kitchen from morning till night that first week. Her face turned a sort of permanent brick color, and her hair looked wilted like a month old stand of wheat in the hot sun. But the smile never left her face. She sure was happy to have Joe back.

And then she began to notice it, too. The last night we were threshing, I came home late . . . well after sundown. When I sat down on the back stoop to scrape the dirt off my boots, I heard Ma and Joe talking in the kitchen.

Ma said, "I never thought much about it, Joe. It's, been hard, all right, but I like it. I don't know as I'd like to live any place else but here."

Joe said, "I could get a job in Moose Jaw in no time flat, Ma. They're crying for men."

Sort of desperate, Ma said, "But Joe! What about the farm?"

"What about it? It's only another farm, isn't it?"

Ma sounded hurt. "Guess I just never thought about it that way, son. It's a special place, the way I've been thinking. We built it up from nothing, your Dad and I. We had it in mind that you and Tink would take over the place some day, after we'd made a pretty good thing of . . ."

"I'm not so sure I want to, Ma," Joe cut in. "Oh, it's okay if you've never been anywhere else, but I've

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Two students looking for insect damage to the 1946 corn crop on the lowa student-operated farm.



Weighing pigs at 56 days.

OR some time in Canada, major emphasis in agricultural education has been placed in scientific training with little opportunity for learning by doing. Since solutions are rapidly being found to the problems of large scale production, attention is swinging to the importance of management practices in an ever increasing agriculture economy.

Leaders in agricultural education in the United States have scored in the introduction at Iowa State College at Ames, of a new course in farm management. Students who enroll in this course are offered a new type of class experience—that of decision making.

To Dr. W. G. Murray, head of the Economics and Sociology Department of that institution, goes the credit for this innovation. He sensed that something was lacking in farm management laboratory methods, which led to the first progressive step of bringing the student into closer contact with farm problems.

Student groups were assigned to study one farm for as long as three months—a full quarter of university work. During this period the students would discuss

the farm organization and management problems with the farm owner and make recommendations for him to consider. Although this extended study of one farm, plus trips to other farms, provided a more comprehensive laboratory, it still gave no opportunity for the students to make management decisions themselves.

It was to provide this opportunity that a typical Corn-Belt farm of 190 acres was provided by Iowa State College in 1942, for use as a student laboratory in farm operation. The

farm, which is located two miles from the College campus, has many of the problems common to similar farms in the State. It offers excellent opportunities to the Agriculture 450 class, which rents the farm from the College at the going rental rate. In addition to providing the farm on a rental basis, the college administration provided a revolving fund budget to finance the first year of operation. The only limitation imposed by the College administration is that each expenditure and sale be approved in advance, by the instructor-in-charge. This serves as an incentive to good practices, since written reports or oral justification are required from the students to support each transaction.

The first course in the operation of the farm began

Students Must Run This Farm

By R. V. McCULLOUGH

The story of how agricultural

students at Iowa State College

are made responsible for

actual management of a typi-

cal 190-acre Corn Belt farm

in January, 1943, and the farm was officially turned over to the students on March 1, 1943. From the beginning all purchases and enterprises for the farm were determined by decision of the class, following complete study and discussion.

A good example of class procedure was the hiring of the man to move on the farm and take care of the livestock. A committee of three students was given the responsibility of hunting prospects, interviewing them, obtaining references, and reporting back to the class. Three likely prospects were found by the committee and recommended to the class. These three prospects came to special meetings of the class and

discussed the job, wages and other arrangements. After extensive deliberations, the class, on the recommendations of their special committee, voted to hire one of the applicants. They then presented their recommendation to the instructor with references and supporting evidence on current wage rates. The instructor found the report acceptable and recommended it to the administration for approval, which was given. On March 1, 1943, the caretaker, with his

family moved on to the farm, to work under the supervision of the class.

An additional illustration of the way the class operates is given in the plan followed for the purchase of feeder steers for the beef feeding project. A committee of three was selected to buy the cattle in Sioux City. The class representatives learned a lot about livestock markets and how they operate. On a rather sluggish market, they thought it best to wait until late afternoon before buying their feeders. About four o'clock they made a bid on, and bought, a load of

I WAS privileged to be a member of the class during the winter quarter beginning in January, 1946, and was impressed with the tremendous possibilities for application of such a program in Canadian schools.

The students, over thirty in number, had charge of their own class meetings. Each class member was required to take his turn as secretary for one class session. The student recorded the actions of the class, which were carried out in regular parliamentary procedure. The instructor acted as chairman of the class meeting, but did not take part in the discussion unless he was called on.

The first class meeting was devoted to making a complete inventory of the farm, equipment, stock and feed supplies and to becoming acquainted with the man who had been engaged previously to take care of the livestock. The second class period was spent in checking and noting the inventory in a farm record

book, which each student kept for his personal use.

Succeeding classes introduced the necessity of making decisions in actual farm management. Discussion centered on the enterprises which should be conducted on the farm. Students were grouped into committees according to their preferences for projects. Each committee included four to six class members, who elected one of their number as chairman of the group. Each committee was charged with the responsibility of

making a careful analysis of its enterprise on the farm and with making recommendations to the class as a whole, regarding purchases, sales, repairs, improvements, or expansion of the enterprise. Midway through the term, the committees were disbanded and regrouped. In this way a student had an opportunity to make an intensive study of two enterprises and a general study of all projects conducted on the

CAREFUL committee study of an enterprise and a A CAREFUL committee study of an enterprise and a report with recommendations to the assembled class as a whole, did not insure that the recommendations would be adopted. A majority of the class members had to be convinced that the proposals were

sound from an economic as well as a practical standpoint, before sanctioning the action by vote.

THE crop year 1945 left the farm well stocked with some 4,000 bushels of corn suited to feeding hogs or cattle. The previous winter the class had fed some surplus corn and roughage to steers, realizing a handsome profit. However, the unfavorable price on feeder steers during the autumn of 1945 had made the class operating at that time wary of making any purchase. They had preferred to retain more breeding gilts and had sought to market the corn through fattening hogs. However, an outbreak of erysipelas among the

swine in the closing months proved costly in losses. Consequently, the class taking over in January, 1946, had immediate problems to solve.

The hog committee recommended to the class that all 25 gilts bred for spring farrowing be retained. Figures presented showed the cost of replacing a 300pound hog on the mar-

ket and the profit which could be earned through feeding the corn rather than selling the grain on the market. The proposals were so well put that approval was given by the class, although some class members registered doubt. The skeptical students made a study of the swine enterprise on their own and found among other estimates that the expected average of eight pigs per litter had not been realized the previous year. Further study disclosed that there was insufficient housing accommodation to farrow so many litters. Moreover the losses from disease had been very heavy. These investigations led to the re-opening of the whole swine enterprise program.

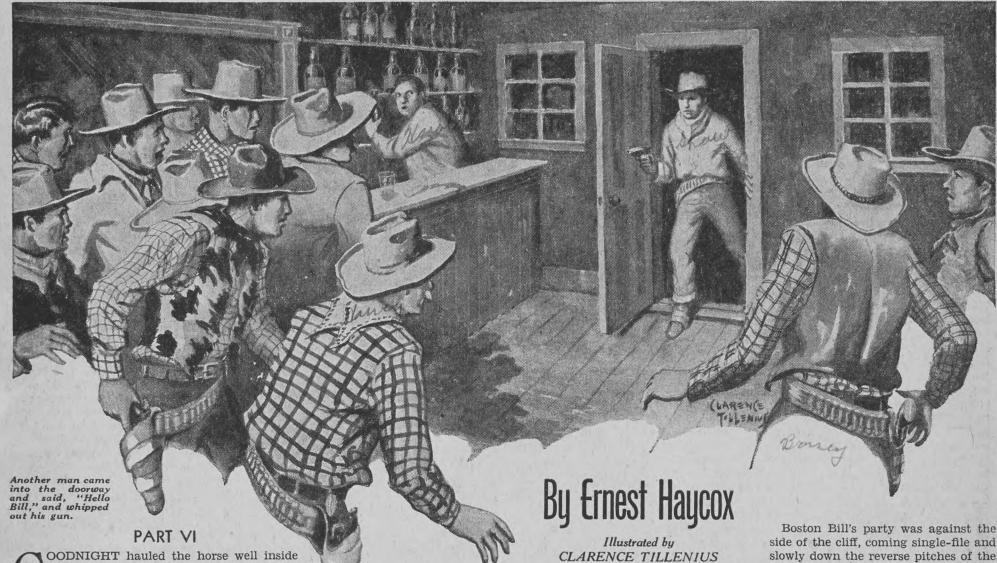
After vigorous discussion, the class finally decided to sell five of the bred gilts in time to avoid any cut in prices. (The time was approaching when the practice of feeding hogs to 400-pounds weight would have to

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[Photos courtesy J. M. Holcomb, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.



the shack and swiftly saddled it. The marksman on the rim pumped his shots methodically down. He laid a pattern around the outside edge of the door, and then began firing through the roof. Lead came through the shakes with small, gusty snorts and crashed into the floor close by. Goodnight backed away, watching the holes spring up in the floor, marching toward him. He caught the horse and moved through the shanty; he reached another door at the far end of the place

and stood there, fast-thinking.

The firing ceased for a moment. The marksman would be taking time out to reload, to improve his position; and meanwhile, the day brightened and the shadows in the canyon grew paler. If he stayed here, a chance shot would sooner or later reach him or cripple the horse. He noticed, from the pattern of bullet holes on the floor, that the marksman had set about his job with a design—to cover the shanty from one end to the other—and had gotten about fifteen feet along the floor. Goodnight caught the horse and moved it back near the door through which he had entered, making a guess that the marksman, having covered that area, would spot his next shots farther

He stepped to a side window and tried to catch an upward glance at the rim, and found his field of vision too limited; he walked to the door, took off his hat, and pushed his head around the door's edge. The marksman's gun was at the moment dipping down at him, ready to try again, and at the same time he saw other men standing along the rim's edge, poised to fire.

He ducked back and caught up the horse. He pulled it the full length of the shanty and stood a moment at the door. Boston Bill's outfit had crossed his trail and now were above him; and presently this shanty would be riddled like a sieve.

A volley crashed down, cracking through the roof and raising the floor's long-collected dust. He caught the reins in his left hand, slapped the horse out through the door and went up into the saddle. He was twenty feet from the shanty, rushing up a small meadow beside the river, when the party firing swung over and began to reach for him.

The distance was four hundred feet and most of

the firing was from revolvers, which were not meant for long-range work. But there were some rifles searching him out and coming close upon him. He veered in until he scraped the edge of the cliff and looked back and up and saw one man leaning out from the rim, trying to land an accurate shot; that bullet missed him by three or four yards, scuttling the gravel at the water's edge. He ran along the meadow, and turned with the cliff's gradual bend, and when he again looked back he found himself

H^E stopped and studied his situation and looked about him. The canyon made a long slow turn into darker country. The right-hand wall remained sheer as far as he could see it; across the river the rough shoulders of a ridge came down in heavy folds of timber and rock. It was a rough slope but a passable one, once he crossed the river.

The river itself, freshly born in these hills, was small and shallow and fast; he put the horse over the meadow and into the water, and at once heard the renewal of gunfire. He pointed Coley upstream for better footing and felt the current break hard against the animal's legs; at the halfway point the water began to push against Coley's barrel and chest and a bullet the stream close by with a gurgling echo. Coley struggled with the slippery rocks, came to a full pause to gain his balance, and moved on again, working through the shallows to dry land. Across a narrow beach stood the foot of the ridge, with its timber. Toward it Goodnight rushed. Gaining the shelter of pines he stopped and swung about.



side of the cliff, coming single-file and slowly down the reverse pitches of the trail. He counted eight men, spaced out

and moving with caution; and although it was at a considerable distance, he recognized the high shape of Bill in the lead. But the firing of the rifle continued, slugging around the base of the timber behind which Goodnight stood; and when he lifted his glance he noticed that one man remained on the rim, guarding, the party as it descended.

He pulled his rifle from its boot and crouched down, steadying the gun beside a pine trunk. He made a guess as to distance and elevation and drew a thoughtful sight on the marksman. He waited, and took up the trigger's slack, and waited until he had the marksman's shoulders in the notch of his sights; and let go. He missed, but he saw the marksman roll back out of sight.

Boston Bill had turned the second reverse of the trail and had paused at the break. The rest of the party drifted on until the horses stood tail and nose, crowded together; and some nervous man in the centre of the party began to complain. Goodnight heard the murmur of it above the rattle of the river, and he knew what fear the man had begun to feel, trapped on a ledge that permited no turning. He lowered his rifle on Boston Bill, having that target plainly enough in view, and he took up the trigger's slack, and held it, realizing what his shot would do. At least one of those horses would lose its head, rear back and try to turn, and go over the cliff in a fiftyfoot fall. Panic would raise hell with the rest of them.

H^E took his finger from the trigger and sat in debate with himself. In another five minutes the outfit would be at the bottom of the canyon, hard after him; and this was a way of crippling that pursuit. He knew Boston Bill would remain stubbornly on his trail, giving him no rest, and he knew also that Bill would show him no mercy. "My turn now," he said, remembering Niles, and lifted the rifle again, watching Boston Bill as the latter swung in the saddle. Bill had reached the gap and was warning the outfit—and the man at the tail end suddenly grew afraid and backed his horse slowly toward the turn-around behind him. Bill yelled at him and waved an arm, but the man

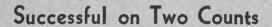
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SCOUTING AROUND

With Guide Notebook and Camera

Left: Dry fed steers in one of Mr. Hanson's corrals.

Below: Axel Hanson is a nature lover.



In Farming and in Public Service

HEY called the post office Huronville, and quite naturally, when you consider that out of the first 50 families to settle in the neighborhood, 40 came from the County of Huron, in Ontario. The name was suggested by a young scion of one of the families which was among the first to arrive. Then and since he has had quite a bit to do with local community affairs and also in a larger field.

He was, and is, J. Harvey Lane who, like a lot of others who have taken a leading part in building up this western country, had taken a whirl out of school teaching before boarding a slat-seated immigration car of a harvest excursion train and heading in the general direction of the setting sun. At that time he had a notion to go on through university but the sight of the vacant prairies changed all that. Down southeast of Regina, in what is now known as the Fillmore District, he located homesteads for himself, his father, and a brother. That was back in 1903. Later the whole family moved out. He has two brothers living in that general part of the country still.

Hanging in the study of this farm home are several group photographs. One of them shows the graduating class of the Goderich High School, from which, after some normal school training, he went teaching. The other shows a similar group of Moray House Training College of Edinburgh, where Mrs. Lane got a thorough grounding in French, German, and Latin. She taught school in Scotland for a while and then at Candiac, Sask., where she had an interesting experience reconciling different racial groups of children to the fact that racial intolerance is not a basis on which a sound Canadian spirit can be built.

Partly because he had a good education but more, I suspect, because he was a clear-headed and promising young man, J. Harvey Lane soon found himself taking a leading part in community affairs. And while still comparatively young he was serving in an

even wider field. His record of public service is a long and impressive one.

He was secretary of the local improvement district before the municipality was formed. He followed that with 20 years as reeve of the municipality. F. M. Gates, whom some old timers will remember as a prominent figure in the Grain Growers movement and as a director of the Grain Growers Grain Company, was secretary-treasurer of the municipality. The late E. B. Ramsay, who later became general manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers and later still chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners was also secretary-treasurer of the municipality during Mr. Lane's reeveship. As reeve he was a member of the provincial Association of Rural Municipalities. In 1929 he became a member of the executive of the

Association. He took an initial part in forming the local Farmers' Telephone Company and became its secretary. For 21 years he was secretary of the Huronville Grain Growers Association. In 1927 he became a director of the Saskatchewan Hail Association. In 1930 he was appointed a director of the Western Trust Company, which has its headquarters in Winnipeg. In 1944 he succeeded F. J. Collyer as director of United

Grain Growers. He has been a notary public since 1907 and superintendent of the local Sunday School for 40 years. During the last six years he has been back on the municipal council. His public activities have taken a lot of road work.

But he hasn't allowed these public offices to spoil his farming. He put four sections of land together but sold a half-section of it last spring. On his land about 1,200 acres of crop is growing, though some of his land is rented out. It is primarily a grain growing business. The panorama at the foot of the page shows the layout of the Lane home place, though there are three or four other sets of farm buildings on the Lane property.

Turn to page 56

One Man Feeds 300 Steers How Axel Hanson Met the Labor Problem

N Fareway Farm, just south of Fillmore, Axel Hanson feeds cattle on the principle that they know how much grain and how much hay to eat if you leave it to them. That being so, he just lets them have all they want of each. And that being so, he supplies them through selffeeders. And when it comes to cutting down the labor of cattle feeding he has about reached the lower limit. One man, working eight hours a day with his equipment, can bring 300 head of steers through the winter. As for the quality of the finished product, well, in the first week of July, 1945, he sold the two highest priced cars of cattle on the Winnipeg market up to then, since the inflation period of the late Kaiser's big war.

The first thing to be noted about the equipment is the two corrals, each 60 by 100 feet, close boarded, with no roof except that 20 feet of the north end of each is roofed over for protection when the fattening steers feel they need it. The steers seldom use the sheds. They go in only on the worst nights and the nights have to be bad before they will take to them. "Last winter they only went in six or eight nights," said Mr. Hanson. "The rest of the time they slept out here on the manure pile between the corrals. You see, we clean out the corrals in the spring with four horses and a fresno. We keep the pile pretty even on top and put straw on it. They'd sooner sleep there than inside the corrals on ordinary winter nights."

In the middle of each corral is a big rack that will hold several loads of hay. It is shown in the illustra-

tion. Most of man's time is taken in drawing the hay in from the stacks and keeping it within reach of the final consumers.

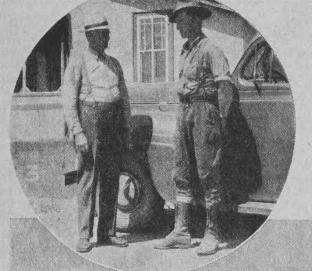
Off toward one end is the grain self-feeder. "Where did you get the plan for this?" I asked Mr. Hanson.

"You ought to know," he replied. "I got it out of your paper." The plan is now included in the Farm Workshop Guide. Several hundred bushels of chopped grain are put

into it and the animals just help themselves, whenever they feel like it. They get a 50-50 mixture of oat and barley chop. "I have never used supplements or minerals. Maybe I should, but this has been satisfactory so why change it?" he said.

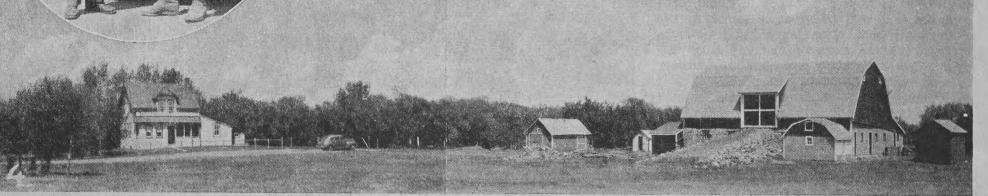
He tried brome but prefers crested wheat grass. One reason is that it is easy to hay. He cuts it with a swather, and loads it with a hay loader. When I was there the cattle which were in the corrals were getting that good old stand-by of pioneer days, prairie wool, but there is not much of it left in the wheat belt nowadays. It was off a piece of land he recently bought.

"I prefer flax as a nurse crop. Crested wheat should Turn to page 56



J. Harvey Lane and his son, Stewart, who forsook a government position because he would sooner farm.

Below is a panoramic view of the Lane farmstead.



THE Country GUIDE

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The Farmer's Share

The farmers' strike was to force the government to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate and determine parity prices for farm products. The demand parallels a recommendation of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture for the appointment of a Royal Commission to determine how a more equitable distribution of the national income could be made effective. In both cases the objective is roughly that the farmer receive the equivalent of the city worker's income for the same expenditure of intelligent labor. The return on capital also enters into the consideration, both corporation profits and farm capital.

A Royal Commission would find it impossible, as farm economists have done, to draw a strict parallel between city and farm incomes. A farm is a business enterprise. The farmer employs capital and labor. He belongs not to the hired and fired class but to the hiring and firing class. The farm includes a dwelling, though not on the average a good or modern one, and provides, or should provide all or most of the meat, milk, butter, eggs, vegetables and fruit used on the family table. In many cases it also provides the fuel.

The city worker whose position is most closely analogous to that of the farmer is the man, and there are mighty few of them, who lives and raises his family on a small suburban subsistence farm. Even his position, however, is not strictly analogous. He has heavy transportation charges to meet travelling to and from his place of employment. His 40-hour week becomes a 52-hour week if he spends an hour each morning getting to his work and another hour in the evening getting away from it.

It is generally recognized and admitted that the farmer works too hard and doesn't get enough for his work. His hours of labor are out of all reason in this modern age. The cows don't quit milking at noon on Saturday and start milking again on Monday morning. The pigs have to be fed on Sunday just the same as on any other day. Neither labor leaders nor the Lord's Day Alliance have provided the farmer with a system for making money feeding steers by having them put on flesh for 40 hours a week. Nor does the farmer's wife quit feeding the chickens and gathering the eggs at the stroke of noon on Saturday, to resume operations at eight o'clock on Monday of the following week, fast, standard or any other time.

The farm family's hours of labor can't be shortened but there should be fewer of them. For the fewer hours the income should be adequate to provide as high a standard of living, convenience and well being as is found in the average city home. There should at least be in every farm home those conveniences which city bylaws decree for every city home for sanitary reasons, even in the slums. And speaking of slum conditions, they are not by any means confined to cities. It isn't enough that 60 per cent of the mortgage indebtedness has been lifted off Western farms. Child labor, slavery and slum conditions must go as well. They can't go until the farmer gets parity prices, a fair share of the national income or whatever else you choose to

call it. Farm and city incomes may defy comparison, but standards of living and well being can be compared. And that is something for a Royal Commission to get its teeth into.

A National Labor Code

A Dominion-Provincial labor conference is meeting in Ottawa and it is to be hoped that a greater measure of agreement will be reached than at the conferences on fiscal relations. Under Canada's antiquated constitution, the B.N.A. Act, labor conditions fall within the jurisdiction of the province. A national labor code, which provided among other things for compulsory collective bargaining, was adopted two years ago under the special wartime powers taken over by the federal government. The powers were extended but they come to an end next year. Now an attempt is being made to set up a peace time labor code, governing hours of labor, minimum wages, the settlement of disputes and such matters. One possibility is that the federal government could draft such a code and leave it to the provinces to pass enabling legislation on a voluntary basis.

As matters stand, and as they will continue to stand unless some agreement is reached, the whole basis of labor legislation in Canada is unsatisfactory. For example, the federal government can enter into conventions through the International Labor Office but has no peace time power to enforce the terms of the conventions entered into. Another unsatisfactory feature is that the province with the lowest standards of working conditions has a distinct advantage in the competition for markets over provinces with higher and better standards. Most important of all, however, is the great necessity of providing better machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes without recourse to strikes, especially in key industries, where they spread creeping paralysis throughout the whole national economy.

Shearing Time

It has been shearing time on the stock markets and the lambs have been losing their newly grown woolly coats. The bull market started in 1942 and four years of generally rising prices followed. Then, in the first week of September, the bears got control and the worst break of the period resulted. As the mathematicians of the stock market figured it out, listed stocks on the New York Stock Exchange shed six billion dollars of their value in two days. The Canadian markets of course followed suit. There is comfort in the thought that what the market rec-

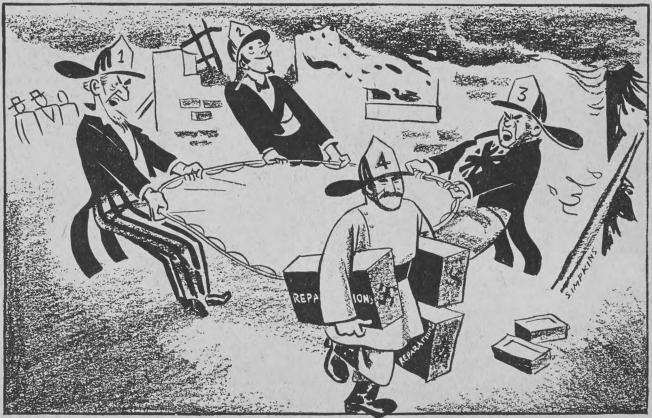
orded was largely paper losses of paper profits.

The "recession," as financial writers affectionately call it, did not develop into a first-class financial crisis. By order of the Securities Commission marginal trading is taboo on American stock exchanges. Speculators have to buy their stocks outright. When a crash comes they are not deafened by frantic appeals over the phone from brokers to put up more money to protect their margins. Panic was therefore averted. If the old order had still prevailed a major crisis would probably have followed with banks bursting like corn popping and another depression well on its way. In Canada the margin is 50 per cent and the frantic phone calls were the order of the day. Canada could well copy the United States and require that the full price of stocks be paid when they are purchased.

Every action has its reaction and almost every move for good brings some evil in its train. During the depression and the war interest rates were reduced to a new plateau. This is to the good, but not all to the good. It tends to direct investment money in the direction of hoped-for higher returns. It gave shyster stock salesmen a great talking point. People were advised to sell their Victory Bonds, which yield only three per cent, and invest the proceeds in speculative ventures in the hope of quicker, easier and higher returns. The gullible by thousands swallowed the bait, hook, line and sinker, fishing rod and row boat. The gold stock racket was engineered largely on that basis. It was finally curbed but money continued to be poured into stocks, and the market continued to soar. Eventually the inevitable "recession" came, and the lambs took their fleecing. Three per cent interest and 100 per cent security must now look pretty good to many of them.

A New Start for Newfoundland

Among the influences tending to bring Newfoundland into confederation, Eaton's catalog is now listed. Newfoundlanders look at the prices quoted to Canadian consumers and then compare them with what they have to pay at the local emporium. The lowest estimates put the cost at 50 per cent above the Canadian level. Some articles are 75 to 100 per cent higher. Inflation has run pretty wild in the Old Colony and the consumers are feeling the pinch. A Toronto newspaperman reports that he paid a dollar for a breakfast of one orange, cornflakes, toast and coffee. Prices are further increased by high tariff duties imposed not to protect infant industries but from the sheer necessity for revenue. The only other considerable sources



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available, business and income taxes, are totally inadequate for treasury needs.

Newfoundland has had a unique political experience. In 1934, depressed beyond anything experienced by Canada, she gave up responsible government and at her own request, reverted to the status of a crown colony. Since then she has been governed by a board of commissioners sent over from London. Now, with the war over but wartime prosperity still holding out, she has been asked by Britain to resume self government. A convention of forty-five elected delegates has been meeting in St. John's to decide what course to take. The choice pretty well narrows down to reassuming her former status or opening up negotiations for entering Canadian confederation as the tenth province.

Confederation has always been incomplete without Newfoundland. She chose to stay out and the choice to stay out or come in is still hers, as Prime Minister Mackenzie King has intimated. Should she choose to come in and round out confederation, she would be welcomed, though with 318,000 people, mostly living in scattered communities along 6,000 miles of sea coast, including Labrador, and with little communication between scores of these communities except by sea, Newfoundland has her own peculiar problems. At this writing the convention is in progress and though the ruling sentiment seems to be against joining confederation at this juncture, there is a strong undercurrent of feeling that eventually, Newfoundland's destiny is to be linked up with Canada. The feeling of the average Canadian is probably expressed by the well known advertising slogan, Eventually, Why Not Now?

The Liberal Leadership

The Ottawa rumor factory has been working double shift all summer selecting a successor to Mr. Mackenzie King. He has definitely announced that he will retire from the leadership of his party before another general election, though a political crisis, calling for an early appeal to the electorate, would probably be taken by him as a sufficient release from that undertaking. The choices of the prophets range all the way from L. B. Pearson, former ambassador to Washington, to M. J. Coldwell, leader of the C.C.F., and take in Premier Garson of Manitoba and several cabinet ministers. The choice would probably have fallen on Mr. Bracken if the Conservatives had not copped him off in 1942. At that there are not a few diehard Tories who would be glad to have him handed over to the Grits if the transfer could be arranged.

The man who succeeds Mr. Mackenzie King will have a tough assignment. It should not be forgotten, however, that when the present prime minister was elected Liberal leader in 1919 he also had a tough assignment. He followed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, up to that time the most successful party leader, with the exception of Sir John Macdonald, that Canada had produced. The elections of 1921 and 1926 gave him less than a majority in the house and it was only by his working agreement with the Progressives that he was able to carry on. At first he was somewhat overshadowed by his minister of finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding, a master parliamentarian, while he could never match the acid tongue of Arthur Meighen, the Conservative leader. It was not until his famous arraignment of the Meighen "shadow government" in the political crisis of 1926 that he established his complete ascendency over his party. With the exception of three months in 1926 and the five-year Bennett interlude, he has been in power since 1921, with probably three years still to go.

On the whole, Canada has been blessed with stable government since Confederation. Whatever may be said of the two-party system, it tends at least to give stability to parliament. But there are signs on almost every horizon that the two historic parties are losing their grip on large sections of the Canadian electorate. The rise of Social Credit in Alberta, of Socialism in

Saskatchewan and of Nationalism in Quebec have gravely changed the political complexion of the country. But for the setback sustained by the C.C.F. in 1945 no party would have emerged with a majority of the present parliament. The Liberals now hold a bare half of the seats. Social Credit and Quebec Nationalism are largely provincial phenomena but that is not true of the C.C.F. Should the next general election synchronize with hard times and unemployment a

different story might be told than in 1945. If the two-party system continues to give ground to ideological groups, unsettled political conditions may force a coalition of the two historic parties, which even now are divided by personalities rather than by principles. But coalitions are uneasy beds to lie in. Whatever political realities the future may hold the indications are that the man on whom the mantle of Mackenzie King falls will have a tough assignment.

Under the PEACE TOWER

Mr. King of the Cabbage Patch, the new political figure at Ottawa. The old Mackenzie King, who proclaimed the world his oyster the last while back, has settled for the Home Acres, and his theme song is, "Let the Rest of the World Go By."

I was lucky enough to be at his press conference, right after his return from Europe. I may only be imagining things, but he's a changed man. If you understand the Mahatma, you will appreciate that it is not so much what he says but how he says it; not so much what he says as what he doesn't say, that reveals to you, our Mackenzie the First.

First of all, he gave up his portfolio of External Affairs. In turning it over to Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, he indicated that he was washing his hands of international affairs. All his life, he has been more concerned with the brotherhood of man on a planetary scale than over by-elections. Where other politicians were strictly Parish Pump in their lookout, Mr. King's mental frontiers were as far as the Bosphorus or Singapore or Geneva. What's more, he did something about it. Always, he was more appreciated outside his own country than inside it, to judge by the snarls of the Opposition press, the lukewarm endorsation of his own journals. But King felt that there could be no brotherhood of man if you didn't know what your brother looked like. So, while he was never a gadabout, he always was his brother's keeper by long distance.

I always thought he envied Sir Robert Borden and his days at Versailles. There are many who agree with me when I say that one of the things Mr. King hoped to do, in closing his well nigh perfect political life, was to help write the peace of World War II. But the way I saw him, when he got back from Europe the other day, I'd say he'd had a bellyful.

I got the impression that there were some European diplomats he could stand to see very little of, and I also am under the belief that he was depressed by the chaos and agony of Europe.

"Suppose I do write the peace, so what?" I can imagine him saying to himself, in that sentiment, if not in those words.

I felt, all through his interview, when he was sloughing off his portfolio of External Affairs, and passing it over to the supremely competent Louis Saint Laurent, that this diplomatic toga had begun to weigh on his back like the Old Man of the Sea.

Mr. King, when he arrived back the previous time from Europe, told us—against the panting obligato of a C.N.R. switch engine—that he wanted to return in time to see something of Canadian spring. There was a wistfulness in his voice which showed that one Canadian wild flower to him was worth all the pomp and circumstance of Europe.

This time, King went overseas, got exasperated with Paris committees, was depressed with the snail's pace speed by which a dubious peace is coming, and had the heart torn out of him by the rubble of Europe. To borrow a phrase from our returned men, Mr. King's "had it."

Now meanwhile, let us consider the situation back home. First of all the boys are playing games behind his back, each trying to figure who'll be leader. But, by his newest dictum, that he hoped to be round till 1950. Prime

till 1950, Prime
Minister King all but put two potential candidates out of the leadership. Two privy councillors who could make a good showing now will be crowding 70 by 1950. That's curtains for the elder duo. Then, as a man who all his life has believed that time solves many a crisis better than man can, he probably feels that the right man will emerge at the right time. Thus, by putting all the prospective prime ministers back in their place like so many little boys, Mr. King tidies up his cabinet considerably.

But I think the prime minister has come back with greater appreciation of this Canada of his and a warmer regard for the scenery of the Gatineau, than ever before. With him, love of this country has now become a passion. So, you will find Mr. King settling down beside his own cabbage patch, for good.

Like an older man selling off an unwieldy estate because he can no longer manage it, so is Mr. King drawing in his own personal frontiers. I have the notion he's going to settle down now and solve some problems.

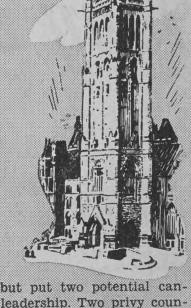
Again, for years he seemed to disdain the machinery of politics. I believe he'll go back to it, he'll whip his party into shape. I know he doesn't believe in widespread cabinet reform, but I am sure he plans some moves between now

and when parliament meets in January.

It's going to be fun once more, to build up the party, strengthen the platform, improve the personnel, and above all, to try and put together a machine that will ride the Liberals into power again in 1950.

The King of Versailles and Paris and Geneva and London is going to be the King of the hustings, the party caucus, and the aforementioned

cabbage patch. He's had his fling at "moulding the world closer to his heart's desire." What he wants now is to be home for keeps! The walrus didn't exactly say it this way, but truly the time has come to speak of Cabbages and Mackenzie Kings.



Wallace--Truman--Byrnes resident Truman's Secretary of Commerce resigns after ex

President Truman's Secretary of Commerce resigns after expressing disapproval of the Administration's Russian policy

BETWEEN September 12 and 20 American diplomacy passed through a crisis which may have an important aftermath in the shaping of the peace terms, and in the fortunes of the Democratic party in the forthcoming American elections. The principal actors were President Truman and the two men, either of whom might have been occupying his place at the head of the American nation, but for a turn of the wheel of fortune.

On September 10 Secretary of Commerce Wallace went over the terms of a speech he was to deliver in New York City with President Truman at the White House. On the afternoon of September 12, the president told his press conference that he had read the Wallace speech, that he approved it, and that it was exactly in line with American foreign policy. The same evening Mr. Wallace delivered the speech which criticized sharply several phases of American policy as conducted by his colleague, Secretary of State Byrnes.

Every avenue of communications between Paris, where the Secretary of State was attending the peace conference, and Washington was immediately choked by a flood of words. Mr. Byrnes is reported to have taken up the attitude that "either Wallace goes or I go." In a specially called press conference the president explained that in his former remarks he only intended to say that he approved Mr. Wallace's right to make the speech, but that he did not endorse the speech as constituting a statement of the foreign policy of the United States. On Friday morning, eight days after the New York speech, the president announced Mr. Wallace's forced resignation. On the evening of the same day, Wallace, now a private citizen, announced that he "intended to carry on the fight for peace."

WHAT went on behind the scenes has been the subject of widespread speculation. From hints in Washington and Paris some of the developments can be reconstructed.

Among the New York City leftist groups, which would contribute largely to Mr. Wallace's audience, there was known to be a lot of dissatisfaction with several aspects of American foreign policy. The former secretary of commerce was the last representative of the New Deal tradition left in the cabinet. His contribution to Democratic party strength was the hold he had on these leftist groups, and the New York speech was probably conceived as a political one, and regarded by Mr. Truman in that light.

The president has come in for severe criticism from the American press. It is charged that either he did not read the speech, or that he failed to comprehend that it revealed a fatal dualism in American views regarding the European settlement. In any case he was in a tough spot. If he stood behind Mr. Wallace, he risked disarming his foreign secretary, then at grips with the Russian negotiators. If he repudiated Mr. wallace, after having given approval to the speech, he risked the loss of a valuable political ally, and a good deal of personal face. The president's political advisors worked heroically to bridge the gap between his two department chiefs but it is evident that transatlantic exchanges demonstrated the impossibility of reconcilement and Wallace had to go.

In view of the world-wide interest in this rift in the president's official family it is worth while to summarize the points in the New York speech that were aimed at current American policy as voiced by Mr. Byrnes.

Point 1. "We are reckoning," said Mr. Wallace, "with a force (the Soviet

Union) which cannot be handled successfully by a get-tough-with-Russia policy. 'Getting tough' never bought anything real and lasting, whether for school yard bullies, or business men, or world powers. The tougher we get, the tougher the Russians will get."

The former secretary criticized the appropriation of \$13,000,000,000 this year for the American War and Navy departments; the atomic bomb tests at Bikini; the occupation by the United States of air bases from which bombers could fly to the Soviet Union; and the feverish development of armaments on the technical side. The facts make it appear, he said "that (1) that we are preparing ourselves to win the war which we regard as inevitable or (2) that we are trying to build up a predominance of force to intimidate the rest of mankind."

The basic premise of the Wallace argument is that the Soviet Union is a peaceful nation that is following intransigent policies merely because she is afraid of encirclement by the capitalist countries.

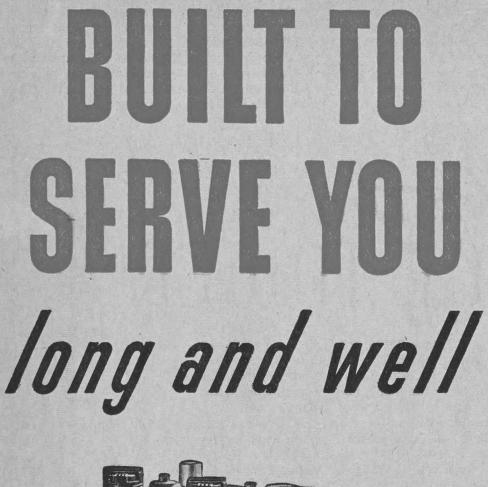
Point 2. "On our part we should recognize that we have no more business in the political affairs of eastern Europe than Russia has in the political affairs of Latin America, western Europe, or the United States."

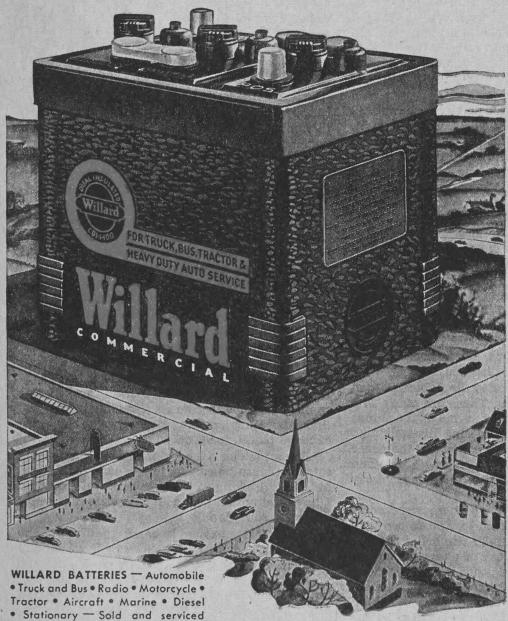
THIS statement has been interpreted as support for dividing the world into separate spheres of influence, which Mr. Wallace has subsequently specifically denied. He is not for a "two-world" solution, he asserts, but for "one-world." He is "against all types of imperialism" and suppression of smaller powers, whether by Russia, Britain, or the United States. He insists on an economic open-door policy but asserts that the United States has no more business in the political affairs of eastern Europe. His critics, however, stand on the Yalta agreement for concerted efforts on the part of the big powers to restore stability to the newly liberated nations. They declare that liberation cannot be carried out without encountering Russian obstacles at every turn.

Point 3. "To make Britain the key to our foreign policy would be, in my opinion, the height of folly. We must not let the reactionary leadership of the Republican party force us into that position. We must not let British balance-of-power manipulations determine whether or when the United States gets into war. Make no mistake about it—the British imperialistic policy in the Near East alone, combined with Russian retaliation, would lead the United States straight into war unless we have a clearly defined and realistic policy of our own."

With shrewd reference to one of Mr. Wallace's early interests in plant breeding, the New York Times, which is not unkindly disposed to the ex-secretary, regards this statement "as pure hybrid corn." It asserts that America is not blindly following a British lead, but that for the moment their separate foreign polices are oriented in the same direction "because they are equally revolted by the Soviet extinction of individual freedom; they oppose the extension of that power to the West because they do not want to see the Soviet form of 'democracy' imposed on the West: they oppose it because each is unable to see where the expansionist tendencies of the Moscow government end, and therefore they oppose those tendencies as a matter of national security."

Point 4. "It is certainly desirable that, as far as possible, we achieve unity on the home front with respect to our international relations, but unity on the basis of building up conflict abroad





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would prove to be not only unsound, but disastrous."

This is a direct reference to the part which the Republicans have been allowed by the Administration to play in the shaping of American foreign policy. The president included two leading Republicans, Senator Vandenburg and John Foster Dulles, in the American delegation to the London conference of February. These men on their return appealed for a firmer policy towards Russia and have urged further military preparedness.

It is acknowledged that Senator Vandenburg has a large Polish vote in his constituency and he has taken the lead in matters which affect that country. But it is equally true, according to American news comment that the course followed by these Republican advisors was agreed to by nearly every member of Mr. Byrnes staff. The dispute in the Security Council over Iran in January created the feeling that the Soviet Union had pushed them to a point where safety and honor would not permit further concessions.

Point 5. "Once the fears of Russia and the United States Senate have been allayed by practical regional political reservations, I am sure that concern over the veto power would be greatly diminished. Then the United Nations would have a really great power in those areas which are truly international and not regional. In the world wide, as distinguished from the regional field, the armed might of the United Nations should be so great as to make opposition useless. Only the United Nations should have atomic bombs, and its establishment should give special emphasis to air power. It should have control of the strategically located air bases with which the United States and Britain have encircled the world."

THE ex-secretary's critics say that this doctrine will be very popular in Moscow. The acknowledgment of regional fields where UNO should leave action to the big power most nearly concerned would, they assert, enable Russia to establish complete hegemony over her eastern satellites. It would contribute nothing to the solution of current problems to increase UNO's strength in outlying fields where the exercise of power is not a present-day consideration. It is precisely in the zones close to the great powers where UNO needs authority.

Point 6. "We must be prepared to reach an (atomic energy) agreement which will commit us to disclosure of information and destroying our bombs at a specified time, or in terms of specified actions by other countries, rather than at our own unfettered discretion. If we are willing to negotiate on this basis, I believe the Russians will also negotiate seriously with a view to reaching an agreement."

Mr. Wallace's interpretation of the negotiations to date is that the Americans expect full information from the Russians as to their supplies of the elements that go into the manufacture of atomic weapons; that they demand the right to know everything without disclosing anything. He insists that the Americans accept in good faith the promises contained in the pending treaty without keeping anything up their sleeves until they are satisfied that the new security system embodied in UNO works.

Mr. Wallace has been reminded by the American press of what befell the peace treaty which Woodrow Wilson brought home at the end of World War I. It was promptly killed by the American Senate, and there is no reason to suppose that the Senate, as presently constituted, would deal any kindlier with a treaty embodying the proposal contained in this point of the New York speech.

Point 7. "We should try to get an honest answer to the question of what Turn to page 43

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S this issue of The Country Guide

goes to press on the 25th day of

the A.F.U.-U.F.C. 30-day non-

delivery strike, no final word has

come from the central strike committee

of the A.F.U., which is meeting in Sas-

katoon with a committee of the U.F.C.

A further delegation is reported about

to leave for Ottawa to consult the Agri-

Meanwhile, a new and unprecedented

flare-up of violence occurred at Beaver

Crossing, from which Lloyd Lybbert, a

cattle buyer, suffered a fracture of the

leg when his horse fell on him; 113 cattle

were widely scattered during the fracas,

rocks and stones were heaved and 30

farmer pickets arrested, of whom 11

were released on \$100 bail each. Seven

other arrests were made at Rochfort

Bridge, and two others arrested and

fined \$35 each and costs near Alliance.

Jail sentences up to 14 days were re-

ported for some strikers. Meanwhile re-

ports of dwindling support in southern

Alberta were gathered: and publicity

given to allegations by a past-active

A.F.U. official that members were not

made aware a strike would prejudice

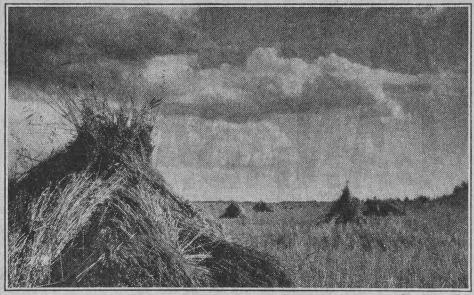
of the Agricultural Prices Support Board

In Ottawa, J. G. Taggart, chairman

amalgamation with the U.F.A.

cultural Prices Support Board.

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE



[Guide photo

The uneven harvest of a large, high-quality crop, and an unprecedented farmers' nondelivery strike centering in Northern Alberta, featured the month of September.

Government Turns Strikers Down

Suggests there are better ways of presenting grievances and implies strike unnecessary since fact-finding board already in existence

told newsmen it was likely two permahave your co-operation in solving nent board members would be appointed farmers' problems, I trust your organto replace Dr. J. F. Booth and A. M. ization will follow the practice of other Shaw (both temporary) when a "more sections of the organized farmers and active" phase of the board's operations arrange through the Canadian Federawas reached. In Regina, Federal Ministion of Agriculture, or directly, to have ter Gardiner was reported to have said: your views placed before this board "If the Act works as most people hope (Agricultural Prices Support Board) for it will, it is not likely it will ever be consideration, analysis and presenta-tion to the government." Mr. Gardiner also quoted the Wartime Prices and Trade Board as authority for a recent assurance that Canadian farm prices were already nine per cent above "parity."

> ORGANIZED in 1940, primarily to secure parity for agriculture, The Alberta Farmers' Union (C. J. Stimpfle, Egremont, President) initiated the 30day non-delivery strike among its 20,000 members. The strike was in protest against failure of the Dominion government to (1) establish a permanent factfinding board to determine parity prices and set prices for all farm products accordingly (board to include farm organizations, labor, business and government), (2) maintain farm prices meanwhile at present levels except wheat (all wheat \$1.55, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William), (3) reinstate prices of all goods affecting farm production at September 10, 1945, levels, (4) remove consumer subsidy on wheat, (5) guarantee to issue and settle for participation certificates on each wheat crop separately, (6) revise basis of equalization payments on oats and barley so that the farmer who is both grower and feeder is not handicapped, (7) remove the three-cent Federal Gasoline War Measures Tax, (8) revise income tax laws to conform with recommendations of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, (9) release co-operatives from responsibility for any corporation or income tax, (10) remove discrimination against western Canada, by revision of freight rate policy, (11) bring about the fullest possible use and expansion of the Port of Churchill, and (12) immediately abolish the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

> The most militant of Canadian farm organizations, the A.F.U. has envisaged the possibility of strike action from its inception in 1940; has publicly solicited membership on this basis at least since 1944; while in November, 1945, the annual meeting (Edmonton) accepted as fact, that farmers have "no assurance from Provincial or Federal authorities that farm prices will be maintained in the postwar period," and approved strike action by three steps, (1) meetings called by local A.F.U. officials of all farmers, to ascertain possible support and name committees, (2) to invite sup-

port from other farm organizations, and (3) to seek support from railway and packinghouse workers. Since February, preliminary arrangements have been under way for a non-delivery strike, against the time when 70 per cent or more of the membership should approve (gasoline tax, lumber prices and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were then uppermost). By May, the executive had formalized six points of protest, which then included reference to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase in machinery prices, as well as prices of lumber and work clothes.

When (July 29) Donald Gordon, chairman, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, told a House of Commons committee that the cost of living would continue to rise for the next few months (farm costs would rise); and when (July 30) the Minister of Trade and Commerce announced removal of the pegged export wheat price of \$1.55, except to Britain, and increase of the initial wheat payment to farmers only to \$1.35, the pot boiled over, though nine-point strike ballots had already been sent out and conferences resulting in agreement for joint action, held with officials of the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan Section). The latter (August 12) after a full board meeting, announced full support of the A.F.U. strike action. Two days later 25 per cent of the ballots in Alberta had been returned and favored strike action "by an overwhelming majority."

Final result of the ballot was not announced until August 23, after a threeday meeting. A five-man, A.F.U.-U.F.C. delegation proceeded to Ottawa and presented a brief to the government August 30, after which F. T. Appleby, U.F.C. president, indicated the delegation was "not too well satisfied." Most of the delegation returned west to complete strike arrangements, Mr. Appleby proceeding to a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at Charlottetown, P.E.I., where his effort to gain the support of that organization for the strike was unsuccessful.

Almost simultaneously with an Edmonton announcement that a strike had been called to take effect at midnight, Friday, September 6, the C.F.A. issued an emphatic statement that it had no official connection with, and had refused to endorse, the action of the A.F.U. Reasons: "The provincial member body concerned, the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, had neither endorsed nor recommended the strike action of the Alberta Farmers' Union, an affiliate of the Alberta Federation," and "on two separate occasions earlier this year, the

Federation had requested the Federal government to name a commission to study the relationship of the major groups of the nation, with respect to the division of the national income, with the objective of obtaining a balanced economy as between these major groups, namely agriculture, labor and industry. . . . The Canadian Federation has been assured that preliminary research work has been under way for some time, particularly with respect to agricultural prices. . . . The directors declared their decision to remain consistent with the Federation's own policy of achieving justice through negotiation and consultation with government authorities." The Federation had first requested this study in a brief presented to the Federal Cabinet March 28, and a similar request was later presented to the House of Commons Committee on Industrial Relations.

In Edmonton, A.F.U. officials were in earnest. Strike notices to local officials and strike committees urged fast, effective action: "Organize to picket all roads to your town or village. . . . Use the persuasive method, and if that fails, the committee should deal with the case. . . The arrogant, individual farmer who insists on delivery and breaking the strike can be dealt with. Ways and means of retaliation should be decided on by your local strike committee. . . ."

In Saskatchewan, the U.F.C., though declaring itself unable to take a strike ballot, issued repeated assurances of support from its 35,000 farm families (83,000 members, including farmers, their wives and eligible children). Frank Eliason, secretary, in advance of the deadline thought very little "scab" wheat would reach the market under present prices once the strike got under way

Premier Manning of Alberta, in a public statement (September 5), declared it "most regrettable that at this crucial stage the farmers' own best interests should be jeopardized by such ill-advised action as the proposed non-delivery strike," and said, "the sole effect of such ill-advised action will be to accentuate the suffering of innocent people. . . . The following day, he wired the Prime Minister, urgently requesting "that your government comply with the reasonable request of western Canadian farmers, with respect to setting up a factfinding board as a step toward the establishment of parity prices for agricultural products;" to which the Prime Minister replied that the representations of the striking farmers would be considered when the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture returned from Europe, and that the requests of the farmers' delegation were of such magnitude that they could not be properly discussed in the absence of the two ministers most immediately concerned.

Meanwhile, portions of the U.F.C. organization in Saskatchewan were becoming restless, and the organization was urged to "stop pussy-footing around and get busy with the strike." On September 11, Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan wired his support to Ottawa for the setting up of a fact-finding body, reporting that the strike was spreading to Saskatchewan.

THE executive of the United Farmers of Alberta issued a statement of refusal to endorse the strike, on the ground that the U.F.A. convention had invariably refused to endorse the principle, and declaring U.F.A. policy to be closest possible co-operation with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The executive claimed substantial results from this method, and "having regard to the progress already made, our executive would not part company with our affiliate bodies of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture by taking separate action on any matter of general importance, without a very definite direct mandate from our annual convention."

taken off the statute books." A further statement from Premier Manning of Alberta declared the strike had "been a success in only one respect . . it has substantially penalized and inflicted financial loss, inconvenience and actual hardship not on those whose inaction is responsible for the strike, but on the farmers themselves, on their own co-operative marketing associations, and on their own friends and neighbors and fellow citizens in the villages, towns and citizens of their own cities and province." AFTER twenty days of combined A.F.U.-U.F.C. non-delivery strike effort, these organizations were informed Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, Ot-

by letter (Sept. 26) from Hon. James G. tawa, that their principal demand for a permanent fact-finding board to study and apply parity prices to agriculture, had been refused. The minister, in detailed letters to the presidents of the two organizations pointed out that there already existed the Agricultural Prices Support Board, under the chairmanship of J. G. Taggart, and that this board is already studying the price relationships referred to and would willingly discuss, with both striking organizations, the matters they have in mind. Commodity boards such as the Meat, Dairy Products and Special Products Boards, as well as the Wheat Board, were in existence and would continue to function "at least while we follow the plan of entering into bulk contracts, to assist in maintaining adequate price levels for farm

The board could prescribe prices and pay subsidies, and was provided with \$200 million to meet any financial obligations arising thereon. The Chairman was the only member of the board so far appointed, but two additional members would be named, after consultation with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. There was also a Food Board Advisory Committee, of which H. H. Hannam, president of the C.F.A., is chairman, which might also be made advisory to the Agricultural Prices Support Board.

The minister's letter also suggested that the striking organizations might well revise their tactics, with advantage to themselves, by including in his letter this statement: "In order that we may

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The Central Alberta Dairy Pool, in a statement from its directors, protested against the dumping of milk and destruction of dairy products, and while not "challenging the wisdom of the general policy of a non-delivery strike" said it shouldn't be necessary "to destroy one product while other agricultural products are simply held off delivery for a period of time, and this especially when the product that is destroyed will be of no practical use in assisting to solve or satisfy agreements of price reconsideration. . . . While it is all right to be enthusiastic in view of all the hardships of the past, members should not be impracticable. There is no wisdom in cutting off our noses to spite our faces."

Closing of a number of dairy and other co-operative plants and interference with co-operative businesses belonging to Alberta farmers, led to a joint meeting of 33 co-operatives within the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, and eventually to the appointment of a Committee to discuss the strike situation with the A.F.U. Wires continued to be sent to Ottawa, (Hon. I. C. Nollet, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan. the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities, and again Premier Manning) most of these joining in the demand for a fact-finding board. Others, such as the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, asked for a prompt solution of the difficulty in view of "the probable effect on the dairy industry. . . . In the opinion of the executive, every day of delay in setting up a board to survey and determine production costs and find a solution to the conditions which have resulted in the present strike action on the part of prairie farmers, means not only an immediate, but a long-time setback to the dairy industry in these

N Saskatchewan, the executive of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Association Limited not only wired the Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, emphasizing the need for prompt action, but issued a statement in which it "was felt that despite the most constructive policy that might be followed by a striking producer group, a 30-day strike would inevitably involve many cows going out of production with the result that the much needed production would not be available for many months to come. . . . The committee felt that strike action carried much more serious consequences for the cream, milk and egg producer, than would be the case where grain was involved. . . . was even more concerned over the obvious financial effect of such a development to the co-operative as a business enterprise," and urged, "the very important part that maintenance of production plays in moderate earnings, and the utter impossibility of curtailing operating expenses in proportion to a sustained strike development."

A 2,000-word brief presented by the emergency committee of the 33 Alberta co-operatives within the A.F.A., emphasized the importance of co-operatives within the farmers' movement, and said: "Surplus earnings each year are expected to be paid out in patronage dividends. . . . Some co-operatives have not yet been doing business long enough to pay for their plants and equipment ... many are dependent on bank credit . . . this is a serious discrimination against part of our farm population which generally speaking can least afford the loss. The big grain farmer sacrifices and loses nothing. The small farmer and homesteader who ships one can of cream and a few dozen eggs a week loses practically his whole income."

On the immediate strike front, most heavily developed in the central and northern portions of Alberta, enthusiastic picketers were able to close a substantial number of elevators, keep an undetermined quantity of farm produce

home, held partly by persons who, | not particularly sympathetic with the strikers, wish to keep on good terms with their neighbors. Intensity of interest differed as between localities, heavy A.F.U. membership gains being recorded in some places, and marked indifference of non-A.F.U. members in others. Around 60 too-enthusiastic strikers were picked up by R.C.M.P., many paying stiff fines. Receipts of grain, livestock, poultry, eggs, milk and cream fell off sharply in some areas, and in Edmonton, about 1,200, Saskathewan, 100, and in Regina about 75 packinghouse employees were laid off following decreased livestock shipments.

The strike echoed only faintly in Manitoba. The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operatives gave the move no encouragement, and one urban co-operative in Winnipeg plumped for the strike, and Labor-Progressives supported it at meetings. No appreciable interest developed. Whether or not they were much lower than they would otherwise have been, livestock deliveries to Winnipeg showed an increase of 27 per cent over a year ago at one period in the strike; and for the first two weeks, wheat deliveries in the prairie provinces were 16 million bushels greater than a year ago.

When Ottawa turned down the demand for a new fact-finding board, a definite strike call was on the cards for September 27 in Saskatchewan, unless a favorable reply was made by the Dominion government, while the A.F.U. in Alberta had just contacted its locals after 20 days of striking, for a mandate as to a continuation of the strike beyond the original 30-day period.

Changed Seed Regulations

ALL persons interested in the produc-tion and sale of seed of any kind should take note of the fact that beginning September 1, 1946, new regulations under the Seeds Act have been in effect, and replace regulations made September 15 a year ago.

Changes have been made in the grade tables, and separate tables are provided indicating the grading of different kinds of seeds. If not already secured, copies of the new regulation should be obtained from the nearest office of the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture. In the four western provinces, these are located at 730 Dominion Public Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba; 523 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Immigration Building, Calgary, Alberta; and Postal Station "C," Vancouver, B.C.

New British Food Contracts

ON September 26, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, Ottawa, announced several new food contracts with Britain, of an estimated value of \$86 million. These included contracts for Canadian shell eggs amounting to 1,750,000 cases annually for the next two years, in addition to 7,500 long tons (2,240 pounds) of dried eggs. The egg contracts for two years, will have a combined value of \$37 million per year, while in addition, contracts have been secured covering fresh and processed apples, fruit pulp, 374,000 bushels of dried peas, and 560,000 bushels of dried beans, worth about \$12 million.

Canadians Eat More Bread

N 1939 the average Canadian consumed 88.3 pounds of bread. By 1943, each was eating 16 pounds more of bakers' bread, making a total of 105.4 pounds, or a total of 1,249,083,000 pounds. Average consumption dropped by 1.1 pound per head in 1944.

Commercial bakeries in Canada produced bread to the value of \$68,359,000 in 1944, in addition to pies, cakes and pastry worth \$41,190,000 and buns amounting to \$9,263,000. Total value of all products of the Canadian baking industry in 1944 was \$120,466,000.

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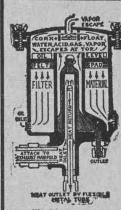
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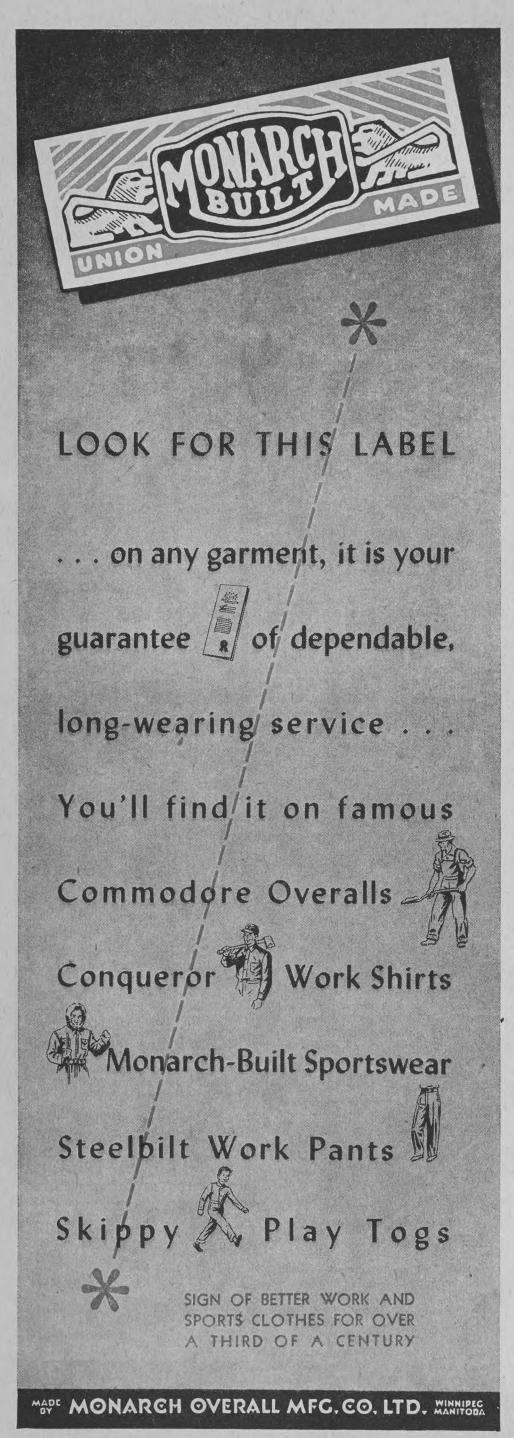
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British Farmers Want Parity Too

BETWEEN the middle of July and the last of August, British farmers, through their powerful National Farmers' Union, engaged in a bitter argument with the British government over returns to agriculture. For a long time during the war, the N.F.U. sought without success to secure some guarantee of stable prices for agriculture from the government. Finally, it was agreed that each February there should be a review of agricultural prices and that the economists of the Union should meet with those of the government and, on the basis of actual costs of production, plus the food needs of the country, the government would determine prices for the ensuing year. It was, however, provided, that should any unusual event occur which raised the farmer's cost of production, a special review of prices would be held.

Early this year the British Agricultural Wages Board ordered an increase of 10s per week in the earnings of all adult male farm workers, which meant that farm wages have now been increased by 154 per cent over the 1927-29 level, whereas the rate in 1939 was only 10.5 per cent more than during the 1927-29 period. Following this increase, the N.F.U. requested a special review of prices to take into account these substantial increases of cost, which were estimated to amount to £17 million per year, by the government.

The price review was conducted, but the government refused to take into consideration other increases in cost, in addition to labor, which had occurred, and after this decision was announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tom Williams, on July 12, the N.F.U. protested that the real increase in cost amounted to £25 million and that it would not accept the government's decision without strong protest. Correspondence between the Minister of Agriculture and the N.F.U. president, Mr. James Turner (also president of the newly organized International Federation of Agricultural Producers), led ultimately to the calling of a full N.F.U. Council meeting augmented to the number of 250 by county N.F.U. representatives and delegations from the National Farmers' Unions of Scotland and of Northern Ireland, at which meeting a very strong stand was taken and further representations made to the Minister of Agriculture, which were successful. A joint meeting of the Unions and of the Ministry of Agriculture was arranged to the satisfaction of the N.F.U., but at this writing, the final result of the re-opened price investigation is not

West Buys Most Machinery

CANADIAN farmers in 1945 spent just over \$100 million for new farm machinery and equipment and repairs. Of all the money so spent, approximately \$1 was spent for repairs for each

\$3 for new machinery and equipment last year.

The increase over 1944 was 60.3 per cent for machinery and equipment, and 9.2 per cent for repairs, the highest percentage increase having occurred in the Maritime Provinces (33.5 per cent), followed by 22.4 per cent in Saskatchewan, 19.6 per cent in Quebec, 18.2 per cent in British Columbia, 13.5 per cent in Ontario, 11.1 per cent in Alberta and 8.9 per cent in Manitoba. In total dollars spent, Saskatchewan led with \$18,-628,103, Ontario followed with \$14,731,-018, Alberta \$12,352,466, Manitoba \$7,-868,572, Quebec \$6,051,271, the Maritime Provinces \$2,619,974, and British Columbia \$1,529,701.

Producers' Milk Subsidy Off

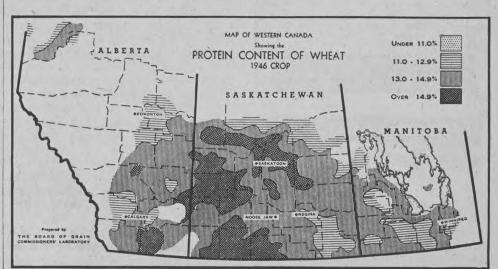
NOTWITHSTANDING many protests from dairy farmers and dairy organizations, city councils and housewives' leagues, to say nothing of a House of Commons vote, the Dominion government maintained its resolution to drop the 55 cents per cwt. wholemilk subsidy on September 30. Retail prices for fluid milk in cities and town will therefore rise according to decisions made by provincial milk boards. Federal government announcement was made last spring to the effect that the 55-cent subsidy would be removed September 30 and, furthermore, that control of fluid milk prices would be left in the hands of provincial milk boards, after removal of the two-cent consumer subsidy at that time. Retail price of milk in Winnipeg, for example, will go up 11/2 cents per quart, and producers will continue to receive, after October 1, the same price they had received before, namely, \$3.10 per cwt.

In announcing that this subsidy would be dropped, the Prime Minister said that the government might have continued the subsidy for a time in order to assure stability in retail milk prices, but that producers were asking for increased retail prices, and some provincial milk boards were favorable to such increases. The government evidently felt, therefore, that it might well leave the problem of retail milk in the hands of provincial milk boards and save the federal taxpayer around \$12 million annually.

F.A.O. to Study World Food Board THE vast majority of food producers have a lower net income and a lower

standard of living than men of equal skill in other industries."

This was the view expressed in the report of Sir John Orr, Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, when that body met for its second session in Copenhagen, Denmark, during the first part of September. Fifty-seven countries are members of F.A.O. and counting all members of delegations and their numerous advisors on technical customs, the gathering consisted of around 700 persons. The official delegate from Canada was Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister



From 3,200 wheat samples tested this year for the Board of Grain Commissioners an average level of 14.2 per cent protein emerged, the highest since 1941. Dark portions of the map show high protein areas.

TJ.G.G. PATRONAGE DIVIDEND

NOTICE OF PAYMENT

United Grain Growers Limited will, early in 1947, pay a patronage dividend on grain deliveries to U.G.G. elevators from the 1945 crop.

The Company is preparing to pay at the same time patronage dividends on deliveries from the crops of 1941 and 1942, in view of the expected early action of the Dominion Government to release these payments.

Checking of amounts due each customer is now under way.

The tax situation still prevents any definite announcement respecting payment of patronage dividends on deliveries from the 1943 and 1944 crops for which this Company holds in patronage dividend reserve \$1,525,000

On the deliveries of the 1940 crop this Company paid patronage dividends amounting to \$200,000. Besides providing for these later patronage dividends the Company has, since 1940, paid \$1,000,000 on capital owned by farmer members.

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of Agriculture, with Dr. G. S. H. Barton, deputy minister, as alternate. In all, the Canadian delegation consisted of 15 persons, including H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

The outstanding matter before the organization was the proposal put forth by Sir John Boyd Orr for a world food board, the functions of which would be to (1) establish world prices for basic food commodities as near the long-term normal world average as can be estimated, (2) fix certain price ranges for each commodity, with upper and lower limits, (3) change the basic price from time to time, as demanded by any major consideration, (4) buy in basic food commodities when the world price in normal trading falls below the lower limits fixed by the board, and sell any surplus on hand when the price under normal trading ranges above the upper limits fixed by the board, (5) build up buffer stocks on food so as to reduce short period fluctuation in prices, (6) possibly establish a world food reserve, sufficient to meet any emergency arising through crop failure, (7) provide funds (\$7 billion suggested) for financing the disposal of surplus agricultural products on special terms to needy countries.

This proposal was put forward in the first session, and a five-day discussion followed, in which nearly all countries took part. The proposal was new; it had never been tried before; there were certain risks involved; it will be very difficult to work out the technique of administering such a board: These and other arguments were in the minds of delegates, but eventually the principle of a world food board was endorsed, the 16-country commission appointed at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Gardiner to meet in Washington, probably November 1, to thoroughly study methods of operation, to speed up the organization of the board, and to report back either to a special session of F.A.O. early in 1947, or to an advanced meeting of F.A.O.

Twenty Institute Scholarships

HE Agricultural Institute of Canada has announced its award of 20 scholarships of \$800 each to 20 agricultural scientists, all graduates of Canadian universities, who will take advanced training in some aspect of agriculture and later return to active agricultural work in Canada.

Nine of the winners are veterans of World War II, and 14 will take their advanced training at American institutions. Of the 20 scholarship winners, 17 are employees of the Dominion government-one of the National Research Council and the remaining 16 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The other three are drawn from the Nova Scotia and Alberta Departments of Agriculture and from a commercial firm.

Six are graduates of the University of Alberta; four from the University of Saskatchewan; three each from Macdonald College, Quebec, and the University of Manitoba; two from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and one from the Oka Agricultural Institute, Quebec.

Eight of them already possess a Master of Science degree. Six will take their advanced studies in plant science, four in animal science, three each in entomology and agricultural economics, and one each in soil science, agricultural engineering, rural electrification and food technology. They will study at 13 institutions-four of them at Cornell University, New York, three at the University of Minnesota, two each at the University of California and Macdonald College, Quebec, and one each at the universities of Illinois, Iowa, Utah, Wyoming, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

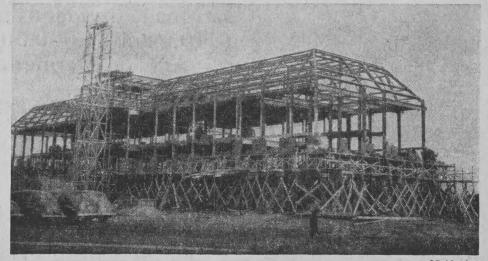
Individuals winning an Agricultural Institute Scholarship and located in the four western provinces are as follows: J. M. Bell, University of Alberta; H. W. Harries, Economics Division, University of Alberta; H. Hurtig, Edmonton, Alberta; B. C. Jenkins, and R. A. Milne, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current; J. D. Neilson, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Swift Current; W. A. Russell, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden; L. H. J. Shebeski, Dominion Rust Lab., Winnipeg; S. B. Slen, Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge; W. B. Thomson, P. F. R. A., Youngstown, Alberta; Frank Whiting, Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta.

Prof. J. R. Cavers Leaves Manitoba

ON September 30, Professor J. R. Cavers, for the last nine years head of poultry work at the University of Manitoba, officially severed his connection with that institution to take a major position in the Canadian poultry industry as Professor of Poultry Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

During his nine years with the University of Manitoba, Professor Cavers had not only become intimately acquainted with every phase of the poultry industry in Manitoba, but had established for himself an unusually favorable reputation with all branches of the industry. His associates at the University recognize that his services to the University have been outstanding, his relationship with the students of the institution unusually progressive and satisfactory, and his loss to the poultry industry of the Province, a notable one.

Because of the size and nature of the work as organized in the poultry department at the Ontario Agricultural College, Professor Cavers' new position will be one of the most important in the whole Canadian poultry industry. Poultry extension work in Ontario is largely centred in the poultry department at the O.A.C. The staff is large, and due to the protracted illness of Dr. F. N. Marcellus, present head of the department, the administrative burden will fall principally on Professor Cavers' shoulders.



The building for the new Crop Utilization Laboratory being established at the University of Saskatchewan by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, begins to take shape.

This picture taken July 9.

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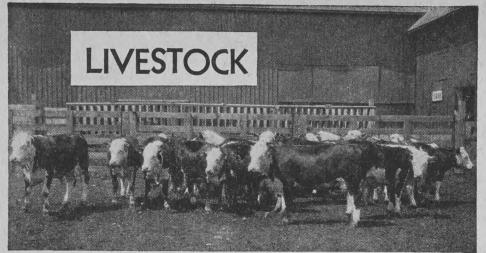
A new standard of balance prevents wander or side-slip when you're rounding turns. Passengers ride serenely relaxed even when you're clicking off the miles.

Nobody will be happier than your nearby Studebaker dealer when he is in position to deliver your own distinctive 1947 Champion or Commander. And you will certainly be well rewarded for your patience when that time comes.

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[Photo: Anim. Husb. Div., C.E.F., Ottawa.

Not all cattle reaching the market can equal these feedlot steers in quality, but the percentage of poor under-finished animals can be reduced.

Lower Weights From Overgrazing

Country Guide was one of a small group of men, among whom were persons with long experience in the ranching areas of southeastern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, and others possessing a wide knowledge of the farming areas of western Canada, where cattle are raised less extensively on individual farms. Someone raised the question as to whether cattle in the ranching areas today were less well bred than 10 or 20 years ago, because occasionally old timers in the cow business launch forth with the suggestion that breeding quality is deteriorating because they see cattle going to market weighing less, on the average, than was the case in the years now past.

It was made very clear from the discussion which followed, that, while the average weight of steers coming off the ranges now is less than it was 15 to 20 years ago, the reason does not lie in inferior breeding quality.

Today, two-year-olds leave the ranges for market at anywhere from 1,050 pounds down to 850 pounds. One of the members of the group said that last year he saw a lot of 1,200 move to market, weighing on the average not more than 900 pounds. Thirty years ago it was not two-year-old steers that were sent to market, but three, four and five-yearolds. In the early days when western ranges were first stocked, cattle of all kinds were brought in from Ontario. Bulls were picked up more or less at random from the stockyards, and it was on this kind of foundation that range stock developed to better breeding quality during the ensuing decades.

Today the inherent quality of western Canadian range animals is better than it ever was. The kind of bull going into range herds is for the most part of good or high quality. Notwithstanding this breeding quality and the inherent ability of range stock to put on rapid and economical gains, the fact does remain that

NOT long ago a representative of The Country Guide was one of a small group of men, among whom were persons with long experience in the ranching areas of southeastern Alberta and range market stock is lighter than it need be, and this notwithstanding the tendency of the market to demand something lighter than a big, heavy, full-grown, fat steer.

The answer, it would appear, lies in overgrazing—not only during the summer, but during the fall and winter. As one experienced and widely known individual expressed it, "The beef lost during the winter in this province (Alberta) would feed a nation. Many animals are dragged through, not fed. They lose perhaps 300 pounds from fall to spring, and this must be put on again the following summer."

The Experimental Station at Lethbridge in a recent statement pointed out that by far the most important part of prairie vegetation is made up of various grasses. In the short grass area these consist principally of blue grass, needle grass, and some of the wheatgrasses, changing farther west to some of the taller grasses; while in the foothills region are found some of the bunch-type fescues, tall oatgrass, and some of the taller wheatgrasses.

Attention is called to the serious overgrazing occurring in much of the ranching area of Alberta. "Very often," the statement said, "its effect is not noticeable until serious damage has been done. With overgrazing, cattle, sheep and horses seriously injure the best grasses and leave the poorer types alone. As a result, these poorer types increase and develop in size. In the short grass prairie the blue grama grass and needle grass give way to prairie sage, which is useless for pasture purposes. Similarly, in the tall grass prairie, the fescue and oatgrasses gradually disappear under overgrazing and give way to buck brush, cinquefoil, sedges and other undesirable plants. Many of the hillsides throughout the foothills region are covered with buck brush and cinquefoil at the present time. This condition will increase if overgrazing is permitted."

Tuberculosis in Swine

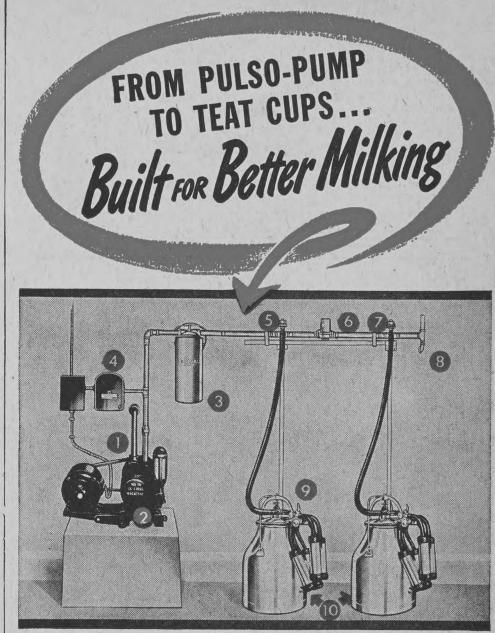
A ROUND 5,000 entire swine carcasses and perhaps 2½ million portions of carcasses are condemned each year for tuberculosis. These figures may seem large, but in reality are quite small, since the portions cut away in inspected packing houses by Dominion Government Veterinary Inspectors leave the balance of the carcasses entirely fit for human consumption.

There is no treatment for tuberculosis in either swine or poultry; and the significant fact about swine tuberculosis is that it is picked up, in the majority of cases, from poultry. Tuberculous lesions are commonly found in the liver, spleen and intestines of poultry, and the germ is constantly eliminated from these in the droppings. Poultry wander everywhere among the pigs on many farms, and feed and premises are easily contaminated. Raw milk from tuber-cular cattle is also a source of infection, as well as the use of infected pens, or

feeding on infected carcasses of other animals and poultry.

Control is largely a matter of getting rid of tuberculosis in poultry. Veterinarians are pretty well agreed that tuberculosis in poultry is confined largely to birds which have free run of the farmyard and buildings, in flocks which are not frequently culled, and in which birds are kept for a period after they are no longer economical as producers

Pigs and poultry, therefore, should be separated. All thin, listless birds should be destroyed, the pens and yards kept clean, and manure piles removed and spread thinly on ground some distance from the building. Where there is reason to believe it would be helpful, the troughs and other utensils liable to contamination, should be scrubbed with hot water and lye, using two tablespoonfuls of lye to each pailful of hot water. Scrubbing must be severe enough to



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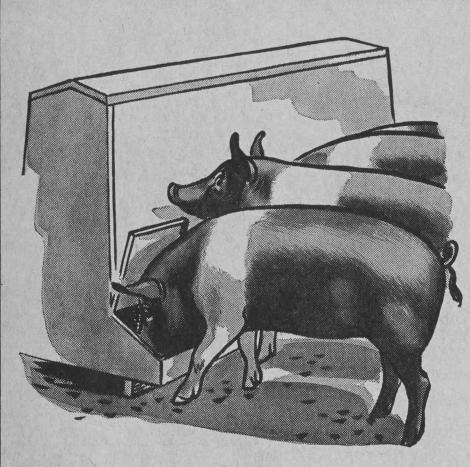
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Dr. Hess animal health products for internal and external parasites . infectious diseases deficiency diseases . and better feed use remove dried feed and manure. After scrubbing, the troughs and other equipment should be disinfected, using a disinfectant such as three per cent cresol in whitewash.

Raising Average Butterfat Production

CALIFORNIA stands first among the 48 States in average production per cow, although only 14th in the number of cows on farms. It is reported to have about one-fifth of all cows under test in the United States, and during the period from 1920 to 1930, California butterfat production increased 13 times as fast as it had during the period 1900-

The reason for this rapid increase was a decision made in 1920 that the average butterfat production per cow in the State should and could be increased in ten years to equal the lower half of herds under test in one association in Humboldt County. This meant an increase from an average of 182 pounds of butterfat per cow per year, to 265 pounds.

It is also recorded that this goal was not only set, but was achieved. In herd improvement work in California, every cow in the herd must be tested. A cow tester tests from 1,400 to 2,000 cows per month, carefully weighs the milk production of each cow for a 24-hour period each month, makes the Babcock test for butterfat, and then recommends the level at which concentrates should be fed to the individual cow.

Each herd owner assists in paying the salary and expenses of the cow tester by means of a relatively small sum, based on the size of the individual herd.

Against Dehorners For Cattle

ON'T use dehorners for cattle. Apart from the inhumane aspect, they do a miserable job, leaving, in many cases, blemishes in the shape of deformed stub

Some years ago I decided to dehorn our herd of cattle, and borrowed a pair of dehorners from a neighbor. As a consequence, I had a bunch of cattle with suppurating horn stubs all the winter. Every care was taken, but in spite of manufacturers' statements that it is a shearing effect, it also has a decided crushing effect. I have seen cattle under the dehorners drop as if shot: Cause -split skull and hemorrhage of the

Over a period of almost 40 years, I have found a sharp meat saw the best instrument, causing least shock to the animal and the quickest healing to the stub. One can also do a much neater job, leaving the effect of a polled animal. No one need be scared to try it. Secure the animal, and with a few swift strokes the horns are off. In three days it is difficult to see that an operation has been performed .- C. E. CRADDOCK, Big River, Saskatchewan.

Cut Down and Cull Out

THERE are certainly no good grounds, and little grounds of any kind, for the apparently heedless optimism which seems to characterize most beef producers in western Canada. The results of the June 1 survey of cattle numbers on Canadian farms is not yet available at this writing, but there seem good grounds for believing that the figure, when released, will still be above the ten million mark.

Important as cattle are to a permanent agriculture in western Canada, there is nothing on the horizon to justify the belief that this number of cattle can be profitably maintained on Canadian

farms for very long.

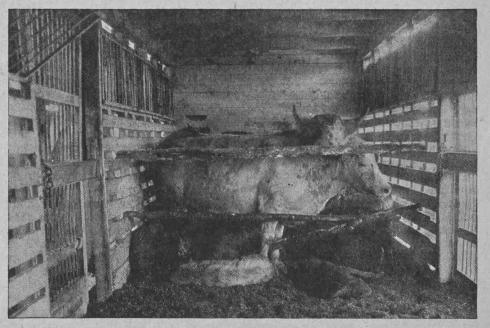
There is prospect of a continuing good market for beef as long as Europe is in urgent need of food, and for such time as it takes Australia and the Argentine to build up meat exports to prewar quantities. After that the prospect is doubtful for profitable beef shipments to Britain and Europe.

During the war, domestic meat consumption increased appreciably. There was a very heavy demand for meat from the armed forces; and since the establishment of UNRRA, large quantities of canner and cutter beef have been can-

ned for Europe and have provided attractive markets for these low-grade animals. UNRRA will officially cease operations on December 31 and will probably be out of business entirely by June. Some other organization may be formed to take over the continuing relief work which will be necessary, but as this market for low-grade beef fades out, prices may be expected to tumble.

It has been repeatedly emphasized in The Country Guide, and from every qualified government official across the country, that now is the time to eliminate from cattle herds all poor quality animals. During the last two fall market seasons, an unusually large number of poor, under-finished cattle have been reaching our markets. This type of animal is relatively unprofitable at any time, but they are a greater threat to profit than ever if they come from swollen herds with insufficient feed and poorly managed for lack of labor.

Constant culling out of tail-end individuals is always good practice. It is by this practice that the better herds have been built up. If, as now, the poorer animals can be profitably disposed of, culling is even more to be desired.



Faulty loading put seven cows, one bull, four calves and 14 hogs in less than half a car.
Result: two pigs dead, one calf and several pigs crippled and many pigs bruised. Balance
of car heavily loaded with pigs, with faulty partition between.

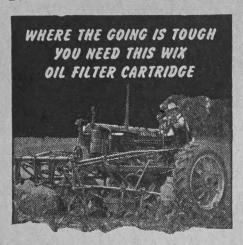


BANK CREDIT BRIDGES THE FINANCIAL GAP

Every day, business firms make use of bank loans to keep men working, machines running, goods flowing. This bank credit may be used to meet continuing expenses while goods are being processed; to build up stocks of raw materials; to purchase component parts. As finished goods reach the market and payment is received, the loan is repaid.

Enterprising farmers, fishermen, merchants—all make similar use of bank credit to meet their short-term financial needs. Thus your bank helps Canadians maintain steady operations—to take advantage of market opportunities both at home and abroad—to grow. And this, in turn means more work, more goods, a higher standard of living for you and for every Canadian.





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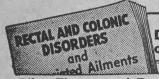


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Clean Dairy Utensils Needed

DROBABLY not more than about half of the cream shipped to creameries in western Canada will grade "special." The loss resulting from the lower grading of the remainder of cream shipped from farms amounts to a very considerable sum, perhaps a million dollars per year in western Canada, and is due primarily to the care which the cream has received prior to shipping.

During recent years farmers have resorted to old cans that under ordinary circumstances would not have been used, and the use of empty tin containers such as lard, honey and syrup pails. As a rule, such pails are poorly tinned, and bare metal underneath the tinning is soon exposed, so that warm cream, especially, will take on the metal flavor and degrade the cream. Older cream and milk cans frequently have inside seams that are split; and even the most thorough washing and scalding is not sufficient to destroy the bacteria in such cans. These continue to multiply in the seams and invariably contaminate the fresh milk and cream placed in the can. Obviously, such cans should either be repaired, if this is practicable, or replaced, because the longer cream is kept, the more the metallic flavor, which is a very serious factor in low-grade cream, tends to increase. No rusty utensils or galvanized pails or cans should ever be used.

D. H. McCallum, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, recommends the following method for cleaning and sterilizing dairy utensils: "The milk should be thoroughly rinsed out of the utensil with lukewarm (not hot) water immediately after use. The utensil should be scrubbed with a clean brush (not a cloth) in a wash tank of hot water containing a dairy washing powder. Any common brand of washing powder containing a wetting agent may be used by following the directions on the package. Most dairy plants, as well as dairy supply houses, can furnish such washing powders in convenient packages. The utensils should then be rinsed thoroughly in clean, hot water. Sterilization completes the process and is absolutely necessary to destroy harmful bacteria."

Sterilization can be accomplished by one of three methods. The first, which means subjecting all utensils in a special hot air oven to a temperature of 225 degrees depth, for 30 to 60 minutes, is seldom, if ever, practicable on the farm. The second involves submerging the utensils in boiling water. Merely scalding them with a teakettleful of boiling water from the stove is entirely inadequate. In the case of either of the two methods just mentioned, they should be rinsed immediately after washing.

The third, a chemical treatment, is more effective just before using the dairy utensils. By this method, a fresh solution of sodium hypochlorite, prepared according to directions on the package, is brushed or sprayed on every part of the equipment, so that it is wet for at least five minutes. This chemical, which is a chlorine compound, should be purchased only in small quantities, since it loses its effect quickly.

Woods Pasture of Little Value

FOR the past five years the University of Wisconsin and the Lake States Forest Experiment Station have been testing the value of pasture grass produced in woods. The conclusion is that such pasture is of very little value.

The report says that many farmers tend to overrate the value of woods pasture, because the grass may look just as long as in open-graze fields, and cows may spend just as much time in the woods as in the open, if they have access to both types of pasture. Nevertheless, it is contended that these facts do not indicate where the cows get their feed, because if cattle go into the woods mostly for shade, the value of woods

In Wisconsin, wire cages were placed over sample areas both in the open and in the woods, as well as on several farms. The grass was cut and weighed; and over a five-year period the woods pasture produced only 276 pounds of dry matter to the acre per year-barely enough to feed an 18-cow dairy herd for

grass would be more apparent than real.

about half a day; and by comparison, untreated open pasture yielded 1,453 pounds to the acre; and well managed, renovated open pasture, 3,210 pounds. The latter figures by no means represent the best yields obtainable from good Wisconsin pastures, since yields of alfalfa and brome grass in Wisconsin have been obtained up to 7,000 pounds per

Where cattle are pastured in woodlands, the effect is bad both for the wood lot and the cattle, since the growth of timber is severely handicapped when cattle range in the woods. It is estimated that one acre of cleared land, if it is properly fertilized and seeded to legumes, will take the place of 11 or 12 acres of woods pasture, and probably even more if the single acre is seeded to alfalfa-brome mixture.

The Tattooing of Livestock

SIX years ago the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through its Science Service, began experimenting with the tattooing of livestock; and at a meeting of the Canadian National Livestock Board some time ago, a report on these experiments was presented.

New tattoo mixtures, prepared by science chemists of the department, are non-poisonous, easy to apply and contrast well with the color of an animal. The black pigment paste for horses should be tattooed on the inside of the lower lip, using dies closely spaced with short, sharp needles. Sheep tattooed on the ear five years ago with green or blue pigment are still easily identified; but if lambs are to be marked while young, the size of the dies needs to be carefully chosen so that growth will not distort the tattoo. For cattle, best results are secured by applying black pigment in concentrated form with dies having needles resembling long, tapering chisels. Evidently ear tattooing of several breeds of cattle is on a satisfactory basis; but for Holsteins, a new green tattoo mixture is likely to be more suitable than black.

Apparently tattooing, when properly performed, tends to improve the system of registration. At present all Canadian cattle breeds are identified by tattoo, except Ayrshires, which may be identified either by tattoo or photograph, and Holsteins, which require identification by photograph and chart. Identification of horses requires a description of color and white markings. With sheep, the choice is of tattoo or ear tags. Tattoo is obligatory for Yorkshire and Chester White swine; but other breeds permit either tag or tattoo. Foxes are tattooed; while dogs may be identified by tattoo or description of color and white mark-

Steel Barn for Dairy Research Project

AT the University of Wisconsin, Madison, which was visited by an editor of The Country Guide late in 1945, an interesting project is under way with regard to farm building construction. It was desired to make an addition to a barn in which research work was under way to study the effect on dairy cattle of housing environment. The research project is being carried out co-operatively between the University of Wisconsin and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation; but it seemed impossible to arrange for the fabrication of the steel for the new addition. Finally it was decided to weld up the trusses on the site. Two of the trusses were bolted together for comparison and it required 10½ man hours per truss. Ten other ONCE AGAIN!!

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roof trusses with a 25-foot span were electric-welded on the spot, in an average of two man hours per truss, one being built in 65 minutes after the work

had been well organized. When the 22 steel columns, six door jambs, 10 roof trusses and 29 studs had been fabricated for the L-shaped building, which is 25 by 60 feet and 25 by 48

feet, the entire framework of the building was erected and welded in place to form a rigid structure entirely welded together by one welder and his helper, in 76 hours work for the welder, and 56 hours work for his helper. It is pointed out that once the steel framework has been erected, walls and roof may be of any suitable material and need not be particularly strong. In the case of this building, galvanized sheet steel panels were used for the siding, inside walls and ceiling. The roof was constructed from insulation board, roofing paper, tar and gravel.

It is too early yet to say what the future will be for this type of farm building, or whether it will have any future at all in Canada. Wisconsin authorities were surprised at the low cost of site-welding; and point out that small angles and other steel shapes cut to length are easy to secure from steel warehouses, and are, moreover, easy to ship and not high priced.

Housing Studies

The housing project itself was interesting. For four years now, dairy cattle have been kept and allowed to calve in the older part of this steel barn which was arranged like an open shed. In spite of the fact that the door was kept open, the temperature inside was from five to seven degrees higher than outside; and the manure, which was allowed to accumulate, and bedding amply supplied, averaged 90 to 92 degrees in temperature all winter. Cows calved in this open shed when the weather was cold as 19 degrees below zero. The calves themselves were raised in a pen in the shed.

A second group of cows is kept in an ordinary stanchion barn of good quality, and this year a third lot is run in a closed shed, which has been insulated and provided with fan ventilation. All of the cows are milked in what is called a milking parlor, located between the dairy barn and the shed, and there they are fed their grain rations. Threeminute milking is practised, with one minute allowed for stimulation of the cow's udder and cleansing with a hot cloth saturated with water at 140 degrees.

In the milking parlor, only partial

divisions exist between the stanchions; but in the stanchion barn, where special studies are under way to check feed consumption by comparison with cows in the open shed, as well as production and injury to cows from swollen joints and damaged udders, the stalls are 46 inches wide in the clear, with a small cement curb between stalls. Each stall carries one inch of asphalt on the concrete for the rear half of its length, and so far there has not been a single case of damaged udder from other cows. So far, too, the shed type of housing has decreased production by not more than five per cent, but the life of the cows is longer, labor costs are much less, and the cost of housing is away down.

Another advantage of the shed type of housing arises from the fact that the manure is never cleaned out until spring, when a manure loader greatly reduces the cost of hauling. Perfect results in control of flies is secured from the use of DDT twice a year. Soil specialists at the University claim that the shed manure is much better than manure hauled daily, because all the fertilizer value in the liquid is saved. Tests in this housing project are, however, to be continued for three or four more years in order to secure fully conclusive results.

Cattle in the shed are fed from a manger at one end where, for the sake of convenience and to avoid waste, a portion of the floor has been cemented. Incidentally, the insulated portion of the shed is said to be as warm as any barn.

Sawdust Concrete for Floors

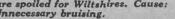
SUGGESTION from New Zealand is A relayed by A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, for the benefit of those who may be trying to get away from cold concrete sleeping floors in

The suggestion is that concrete made from sawdust is not only more sanitary, durable and drier than gratings or false board floors, but is also warmer. Ordinary concrete is very cold, and unless special provision is made for ventilation, it sweats cold during wet weather. After several years of use, it is recommended from New Zealand that the sawdust concrete mixture can be put on top of an ordinary concrete floor in the sleeping quarters only, using three parts of sawdust to one of cement, by measure. Three bags of cement are said to be required for an area eight feet square and two inches thick. The sawdust should be as coarse as possible, and the mixing thoroughly done by hand so as to secure a good, moist consistency. It is ad-

> vised that the sawdust concrete should be applied in half-inch layers and worked well in, until the two-inch level is reached, beginning at the back of the sleeping quarters and using a width which can be worked comfortably with a wooden float. After the two inches of sawdust concrete are applied, a dusting of pure cement is then put on the surface and smoothed over with a float. Finally, a further dusting with pure sand will not only make the sleeping quarters floor waterproof, but will give it a surface with a good grip. The floor should not be used for three weeks after being put down; and it is recommended that a fourinch ledge of pure concrete be used at the doorway to prevent the sawdust concrete from breaking away.



These sides are spoiled for Wiltshires. Cause: Unnecessary bruising.





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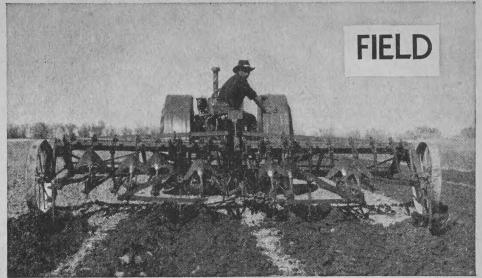
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[Photo: Dom. Exper. St'n., Lethbridge. Twelve-foot duckfoot cultivator with four wide lister shovels puts lister furrows four feet apart in late fall, to prevent fall and winter drifting.

Anti-Drift Fall Tillage

AS the result of poor harvest weather in many parts of the prairie provinces, weeds have had a chance to develop in the drier areas, and in those parts of the prairies where soil drifting is a constant menace farmers are faced with a double-barrelled problem. One is to prevent the excessive loss of moisture stored up in summerfallow as a result of late weed growth, and the other is to prepare the summerfallow land against winter and early spring drifting.

The answer to the weed problem is, of course, fall cultivation, preferably with the duckfoot cultivator or rod weeder, in order to maintain all the available trash on the surface and also to bring the clods up from below. Working near the surface with the rod weeder tends to pulverize the surface, so that it should be operated below the clods. The teeth of the duckfoot should be sharp and operated on the level. Any disc-type implements, such as the oneway, should not be operated at more than 3½ miles per hour, in order to avoid pulverizing the soil.

In districts where it has been difficult to maintain a sufficient trash cover on the fallowed land as a result of a light stubble carry-over from the 1945 crop, extra care is advisable in putting the soil into the winter. In southern Alberta, where soil drifting is a constant menace, A. E. Palmer, Superintendent, of the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, was able to assure The Country Guide recently that most soil drifting is needless at any time and, except in the spring at seeding time, it can be controlled easily. Mr. Palmer gave The Country Guide the following concise statement embodying his conclusions and practice after long years of experience in the Lethbridge area.

"First, I would recommend a plowless tillage, or sub-surface tillage used with extreme care to preserve the maximum amount of plant residue, and to leave that residue standing as nearly erect as possible. To accomplish this it is necessary to use a blade or sweep cultivator

entirely, where the stubble is too short, or the weed cover meagre. If there is a fairly good stubble, a shallow stroke with the one-way is permissible for the first operation.

"If, as fall approaches, it is evident that there is not sufficient covering to protect the soil, its owner has the option of plowing his fallows, or ridging with a duckfoot cultivator equipped with lister shovels, provided his soil is of medium texture. If the soil is a loose top clay, or sandy, ridging is the only alternative. Where the winters prove especially severe for soil drifting and fields that have been plowed and ridged begin to move, it will be necessary to reach them with a lister made from a oneway disc. This listing can be done in the frozen soil."

Converting a duckfoot cultivator into a lister is quickly and easily done. The shovels are all removed and three or four lister shovels, which can be purchased at about \$2.50 each, are spaced from 31/2 to 4 feet apart on the cultivator. When listing with the duckfoot, the best depth is six to seven inches, and the cost is only about 25 cents per acre. Moreover, this duckfoot listing will carry through until seeding, except in extreme winters.

A lister can be made from a one-way disc for use in frozen soil, as indicated by Mr. Palmer, by removing all but four of the discs. One such disc for listing was seen at Lethbridge where the discs used had a piece cut out of each disc, so that it would leave a small dam in the lister furrow with each revolution.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, the most effective type of lister is considered to be a four-bottom plow, either of the disc or moldboard type, with the two centre bottoms removed. In any case, where listing is practised, it is advisable to delay it until as close as possible to freeze-up, so as to eliminate the weathering of the ridges before freeze-

The Economics of Machines

WE are rapidly becoming mechanized and the tremendous saving in labor in Canadian agriculture, especially on the large farms of the prairie provinces. Machinery has been scarce during the war years, and now that the price increase of 12½ per cent has been authorized by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, farmers will have more incentive than ever to calculate the economics of machines and to purchase

The shortage of labor and the scarcity of machines has combined to produce an entirely unsatisfied demand for power implements, tractors and other laborsaving implements. Some men believe that, owing to the very great importance of timeliness in getting farm work done,

(having in mind the comparatively high cost of farm labor), machines will pay for themselves within a comparatively short time, regardless of what they may happen to cost. This extreme point of view can hardly be justified, because a piece of labor-saving farm equipment or unit of farm power is governed by the same kind of economics, namely the level of net earnings, as any other aspect of farm work. Because it is generally recognized that we are due for noticeable change in the numbers and diversity, as well as the efficiency of farm equipment, is no reason why the machinery should not be bought to suit the farm and the line of equipment kept





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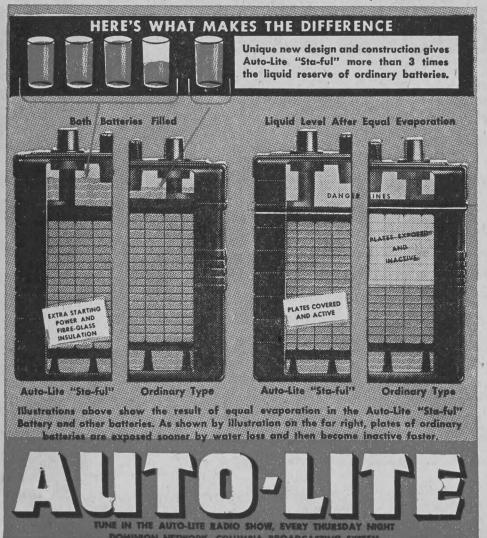
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within the limit of what the farm can pay for, and leave a fair net income for the operator.

Western farms have in the past been generally wasteful of machinery, though it is perhaps equally true that comparatively few farms have had a line of equipment that exactly suited their needs, especially since the introduction of the gasoline tractor and the combine. Sometimes where the purchase of a tractor can be justified, the securing of additional land will add still further to the benefits arising from the purchase of a tractor; and it may be that if it is impractical to purchase both the tractor and the additional land, neither one will be justified. It is not only the rate at which labor is saved, but the total amount saved that counts. This is much the same thing as saying that farm machinery, in particular, should be used for as many hours during the year as possible on the owner's own farm, unless a sufficient amount of custom work is practically assured before the purchase is made.

Barleys for Combining

THE increased mechanization of grain production in western Canada, has given the plant breeders a new job. The

use of the combine and the swather means that barley, for example, having erect, non-shattering heads that will not break over, is most useful; whereas formerly, smooth-awned, high-yielding barleys of strong straw and good malting qualities were sought. Lodging, also, is a much more important quality today.

W. H. Johnston, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, also points out that where swathers are used, smooth-awned barleys tend to settle into the stubble more readily than the rough-awned types, and are therefore more subject to damage from continuing wet weather.

Plant breeders are already at work in several institutions endeavoring to secure varieties more suitable for combining and swathing than exist at the present time. In Manitoba, Plush and Sanalta have been used, although not altogether successfully as combine barleys, because Sanalta tends somewhat to shattering and the breaking of heads, while Plush lodges too readily. Mr. Johnston points out that Rex has proved useful for combining in Saskatchewan, and that Titan, a new variety introduced by the University of Alberta two years ago, is showing promise for the same purpose.

Save the Machinery

AN important late fall and early winter job which is in danger of neglect on many farms is the overhauling and repair of machinery, not only for the next season's work, but in order that it may withstand the deterioration of winter. An increasing number of western farmers believe that it pays to put all machinery under cover, at least for the winter months if not for any part of the year when it is not in use. The advisability of this may be a matter of debate, but it is still true that a great deal of farm equipment in western Canada is stored for the winter under trees or in open fields or along fence lines.

Such equipment as one-way discs will probably not deteriorate much if left outside, provided it is properly cared for, but more complicated machines such as binders, tractors and combines can not be stored outside without unduly rapid deterioration. Those experienced in the care of farm machinery will all agree that all polished or bright metal parts, such as binder knotters, combine knives and scythes, one-way disc blades and plow moldboards, should be coated with some rust-proofing compound, and all bearings thoroughly and carefully packed with a good clean lubricant.

Practically all farm machinery and equipment suffers to some measure from heat, moisture, wind, frost, or direct sunlight. As a result, it is desirable, if at all possible, to completely clean each machine at the end of the season, re-

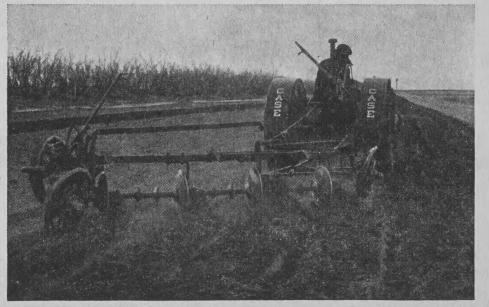
moving all dirt, chaff and old grease. Where time makes it at all possible, a generous use of paint on wood and metal parts will act as a preservative, even if the machine must stand out all winter. Plow shares, cultivator teeth, knives, canvases and felt can be removed to a dry shed and their period of usefulness increased.

The increase in the number of rubber mounted machines brings special problems of preservation. Thorough cleaning of the rubber, followed by treatment with rubber preservatives, will help to give such equipment long life, and it is much better if the rubber can be removed and stored in a dry shed. If this is not possible, block up the equipment, cover the rubber with canvas or tarpaper and do not deflate the tires

Gets Good Alfalfa Catch

As so many farmers are thinking of growing alfalfa on a more or less large scale, I thought perhaps that my experience on the subject would be of some interest.

I have over 100 acres seeded to alfalfa, a good deal of it mixed with crested wheat and brome grass. People driving by my place and neighbors are always wanting to know how I manage to get such a "dandy" catch of it. To the casual enquirer, I usually put it down to luck. But to others who are really in search of knowledge, I hold forth on the subject something like this:



[Photo: Dom. Exper. St'n., Lethbridge. If necessary to list in frozen soil, leaving four discs on a 9-foot oneway will do the trick.

I started growing alfalfa about ten years ago and never failed to get a catch. Part of my success I ascribe to the soil, which is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. Another reason is that I have a drill with the shoes half worn out, so that it is impossible to sow the seed deep, even if I wanted to. In fact, I just let the shoes drag along the ground and harrow afterwards. I do not summerfallow the land, but usually seed it in the spring with a nurse crop of wheat, oats or barley, mixing the seed with the grain if sowing straight alfalfa, ten pounds to the acre. If mixed with grass seed, I first put in the grain and then seed again with the mixture, five pounds alfalfa and five pounds of crested wheat and brome, after which it is harrowed. I have seeded alfalfa in every month, from May to the middle of September, except July, with equal success. July was missed by accident. The experts tell us to inoculate the seed, and so I must suppose it is a good thing, but I have never noticed the difference on my land.

Alfalfa can fight weeds. Ten acres of my land seeded to alfalfa grew nothing but pigweed the first year, but it made a grand crop the next. The second crop the same year was cut with the binder and I hauled it in long after freeze-up I do not recommend this method for the first cutting as it takes too long to cure and will rot if there is too much wet weather. My method is to put it up with sweeper and a stacker. The year before last was a very wet one here during the haying season and very little of the alfalfa was cured properly before it went into the stack, but I mixed plenty of salt with it while stacking and it came out of the stack next winter in good condition, with very little

I have often been asked whether I had any success with alfalfa on hilly

land. There are some sand hills on my place that wouldn't grow anything; in fact, the tractor couldn't climb them and the top soil had gone with the wind long ago. I seeded them down to straight alfalfa with a nurse crop of barleywhich was a total failure—but I got a good stack of hay off those hills the next year. Last year I had plenty of hay and I was short of help, so I decided to let the hills go, as the crop didn't look so hot. In the fall, however, I took another look at them and noticed that the plants were loaded down with seed, so we cut the crop with the binder and stacked it. Later on we threshed over a 1,000 pounds of cleaned seed from seven acres. In case anyone has dark suspicions as to why I am writing this letter, I may say that the seed isn't for sale, as the field was not inspected and the seed has not been tested for germ-

Grimm is the variety I grow. Other varieties might have done just as well, but I have had no experience with them.

Last summer I broke up four acres of alfalfa land which had been put in eight years ago. We had to use a heavy brush-breaker as the roots were so tough. My neighbors are all very interested in the experiment, to see what kind of a crop this land will produce, so I tell them I am charging ten cents admission, including amusement tax, to inspect it.

Pigs do the most damage to alfalfa for they root out the crown of the plant, which kills it. They should be kept off the alfalfa pasture during spring and fall. Sheep are next in line. They gnaw out the crown, so the alfalfa should be well up before they are turned on it. I have never lost sheep by bloating, but I say this with my fingers crossed and play safe by keeping them off alfalfa when it is wet.—
J. W. GALLENKAMP, Bashaw, Alta.

Alfalfa-Brome Grass Mixture Is Tops

IN any area to which both alfalfa and brome grass are adapted, it would appear that a mixture of two rather than either crop alone, provides a more satisfactory forage crop.

This mixture has for a considerable length of time been recognized as the best all-around forage crop mixture for the three prairie provinces, and in recent years its merits have been acclaimed in the north central States as the result of repeated testing. Six years of experiments at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, produced an average of 6,834 pounds of dry matter from a mixture of alfalfa and smooth brome grass, as compared with 3,864 pounds average for straight alfalfa, and 3,442 pounds average for smooth brome grass.

Wisconsin experience indicates that alfalfa lasts longer mixed with brome grass than grown with other grasses, or alone. Timothy starts more rapidly, but from the third to the sixth year, alfalfabrome grass pulls away rapidly. In the fourth year, for example, the alfalfasmooth brome grass mixture produced 6,420 pounds of dry matter to the acre, compared with only 1,980 pounds of alfalfa-timothy.

On light soils in that state, the Wisconsin Station recommends growing alfalfa-brome grass after applying lime and fertilizer, since this mixture has proved to be the highest producer of a large number of forage crops and mixtures tried in recent years. At Madison, too, in 1945, this mixture produced an amount of pasture equivalent to carrying one heifer for 210 days, as compared with 134 days for bluegrass, 194 for nitrogen-fertilized bluegrass, and 160 for brome grass without alfalfa.

Old sod-bound brome grass on Wisconsin hill pastures has been renovated and brought back to "excellent productivity" by using legumes, especially mixtures of alfalfa and red clover,

during the first year, and alfalfa with the red clover gone in the second year. Common sweet clover and alsike clover were much less satisfactory in renovating the old brome grass stands.

Some work has also been done in Wisconsin with strains of brome grass, which indicates that there are evidently marked differences in the seed-producing ability of various strains, some of them producing only about half as much seed as the best. Furthermore, of the 12 strains of brome grass grown at Madison, and secured from several parts of the United States and Canada, it would appear that southern types begin growing earlier in the spring and are more vigorous, while northern types recover more satisfactorily after grazing or mowing. Differences between the strains were lessened when brome grass was grown with alfalfa, although in the northern parts of the State certain strains of brome grass were much superior to others in alfalfa-brome mixtures.

Station authorities conclude, therefore, that if alfalfa-brome grass mixture is to be grown as efficiently as it can be, it will be necessary to determine over a period of years which strains of brome are best adapted to the soil and climate in various sections.

Late Fall Seedings

THERE is some difference in the recommendations of institutions located in different parts of the prairie provinces, as to the fall seeding of grasses and legumes. The Experimental Station at Swift Current, for example, recommends that legumes be seeded just before freeze-up, at the end of October or early in November, owing to the fact that earlier seedings are not recommended because the seedlings winterkill very easily.

Grass, on the other hand, can be seeded in late August or early Septem-



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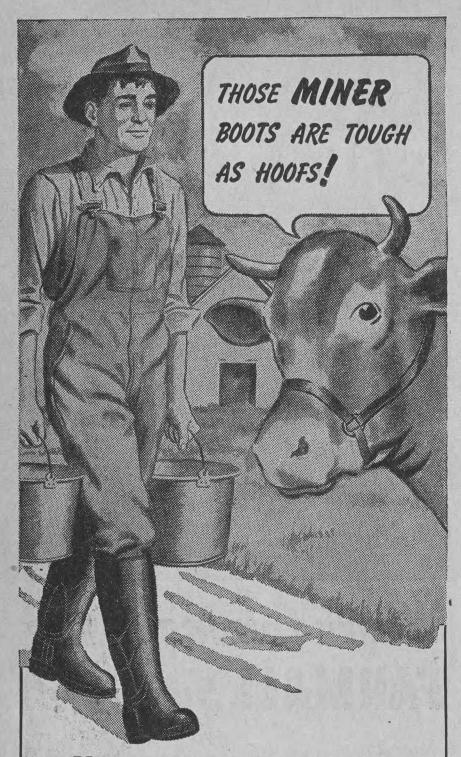
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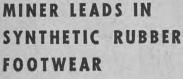
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ber at the same time fall rye is put into the ground, provided moisture conditions are sufficient to secure prompt germination. Failing these conditions, grass seedings in the Swift Current territory should be delayed until late fall. Similarly, a grass-legume mixture is recommended for seeding late in the fall on account of the legume, not earlier than October 25, even for the grasses. Swift Current also has found fall seeding of grasses more generally successful than spring seeding.

The Experimental Farm at Brandon, in Manitoba, however, does not recommend fall seeding of sweet clover or alfalfa. When mixtures are to be sown, it is suggested that the grass be seeded in the fall and the legume first thing in the spring, or seeding of the entire mixture delayed until early spring. Here it would appear late spring sowings of grass and legumes are less successful than early spring sowings. Under dry conditions, however, fall seeding of grasses is preferable to spring seedings.

Fifteen years of testing, including very large scale seedings by the Experimental Station at Scott, favors the fall seeding of grasses made at the end of August or the first week of September, if moisture is available and the weather is not too hot. Seedings of grass in the latter half of September or early October are not recommended, but seedings just before freeze-up, beginning in the third week in October, have given consistently good results.

Alfalfa and sweet clover in this area can only be seeded in the late fall, since early fall seedings result in losses of young plants during the winter. At Scott, too, seeding on summerfallow is not recommended. No tillage either before or after drilling is considered necessary; and land with suitable cover, such as stubble or dead annual weeds, to help gather snow and provide protection against possible soil drifting, is desirable. Seeding in grain stubble is satisfactory, except in the case of fall rye, where the volunteer grain provides too severe competition for the young plants.

Water Requirements for Potatoes

REQUENT irrigation of potato crops would seem to be preferable to less frequent and heavier applications of water, according to experiments reported in Agricultural Engineering. Conclusions are summarized as follows:

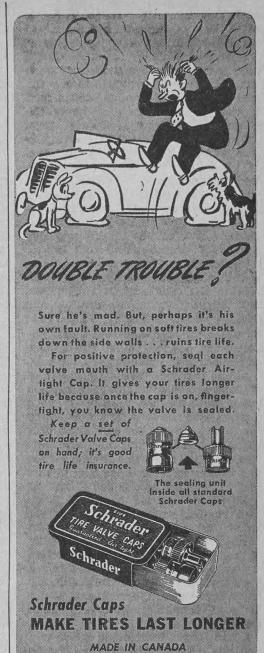
1. High yields of potatoes can be obtained by keeping the water content of the soil at a high level throughout the irrigation season, never letting the moisture content fall below one-half the difference between the moisture content at field capacity and permanent wilting point.

2. Tuber set is independent of the variations in the moisture content of the soil as long as available water for plant growth is present.

3. Top growth is independent of the moisture content as long as available moisture is present for growth.



Basin lister can be made by gouging discs (as shown by engraver's line to bring gouged outline out of shadow).



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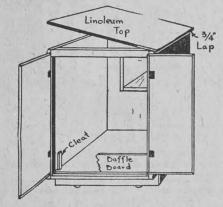
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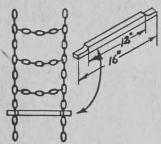
This wood box was designed by Mable C. Mack, of Oregon State College and requires no further instruction to make. The height may be from 32 to 36 inches. Note that the lid is covered with linoleum. The following suggestions are made for building a wood box: It should



be placed at the left of the stove for convenience; large enough to hold a day's supply of wood and kindling; easy to clean; easy to put the wood and kindling into and easy to take it out; designed to save kitchen space in small kitchens; simple to design and easy to build. This wood box has been designed to meet these requirements. The top can be used for working space.

Keeps Auto Chains Ready

Last winter I wasted several valuable minutes putting on my auto chains in an emergency, because they were badly tangled from the ends twisting through



the body of the chain. When I took them off I cut for each chain a stout stick about 16 inches long with a twoinch shoulder at each end to go through the middle ones of the loose links which fit into the fastening hooks, so that the end links stick out several inches beyond the width of the chain. Then I rolled the chain up tightly around the stick and finished by fastening the hook into the spread links. This makes it impossible for the chain to become tangled when the hooks are unfastened and the chain unrolled. When the chains are put on, I drop the sticks into the trunk to be used again. I. W. D.

Don't Let It Get Longer

SCRATCH?

In many cases a crack in a window pane is short to begin with. Unless it is stopped it becomes a broken pane. To stop it from extending, take a glass cutter and make a score on

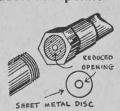
each side of the glass across the path of the crack as shown. The scores needn't be more than half an inch long. The crack will not cross the scores.—D. C. R.

Hand Protection

Heat from an open camp fire won't burn your knuckles when roasting "hot dogs" if you punch a hole in the centre of a piece of cardboard about ten inches square and slip it over the stick to serve as a shield. Of course, you must not allow the cardboard to get too close to the fire.

Emergency Reducer in Pipeline

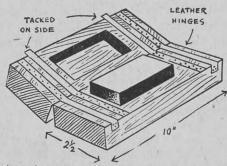
In a pipeline job where a necessary reducer was not available, one of the farm hands quickly made one from a disc cut from sheet metal.



The disc was made the exact size of the union packing with the necessary sized hole punched in its centre. It was then placed inside the union and screwed together with the packing, resulting in a reduced pipeline.—A. S. Wurz, Jr., Rockyford, Alta.

Box For Combination Stone

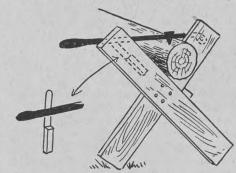
This box is for a combination oilstone, fine on one side and coarse on the other. The measurements are for holding a stone 6x2x34 inches. Leather is used for the hinges, with grooves made the thickness of the leather so that the top of the box will close snugly. The depth of the seating is half the thickness of the



stone in each part of the box. By tacking the leather strips in the grooves alternately as shown the box will open in both directions similar to a billfold. It will open no matter which side is up. The stone is just loose enough so that it will remain in the side of the box which is down, exposing either side as desired.—Harold Tenove, St. Paul, Alta.

Holds Log Solid

You have probably experienced, when cutting a log for firewood, that the log won't stay put on the sawbuck. It can be held firmly by using this simple

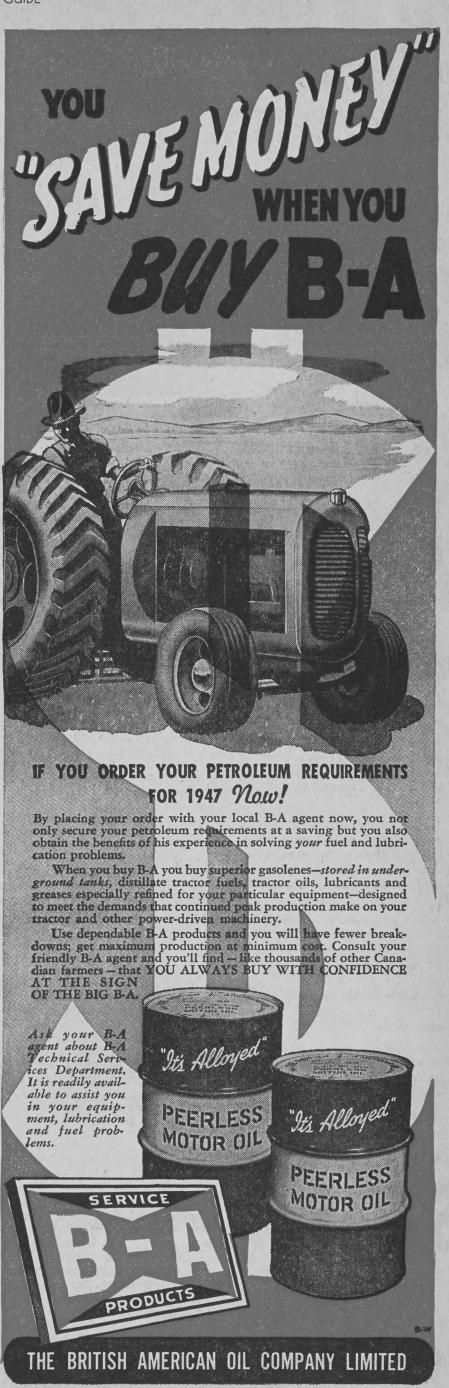


device. Use an ordinary farm machine handle or lever and a chisel made from good steel, sharpened to a point at the lower end so that it will penetrate into the log when tapped with a hammer. A guide, shown separately in the illustration, is bolted to the sawbuck to hold the lever in place.—G. C. Glubrecht, Hackett, Alta.

Combination Lock and Doorstop



Here is an idea that can be used for holding a garage or barn door open and shut. A rod is bent as shown and is held in position by two eyebolts. When the door is open the sharp point is pushed into the ground. When it is shut the upper hook drops into the eye of another eyebolt or staple fastened in the jamb. - MacM., Laito, Montreal.



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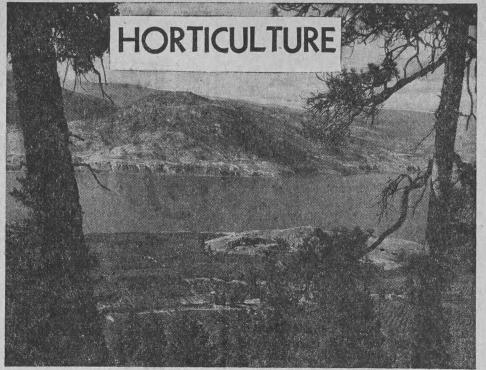
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[Photo: National Film Board. Here is an especially picturesque view of a portion of the famous Okanagan Valley, B.C., with its sunny fruit orchards nestled under the protection of the hills.

First Visit to Morden Station

Morden, the fountainhead for prairie fruit, for several years, but the 1,500mile round trip, coming just when our fruits were ripening and the shows being held had always been an obstacle. Naturally I wanted to see their fruits ripening and check results at Morden with our own. In August, 1945, our material all being so very late, I decided to make the trip. Unfortunately, Mr. Leslie and Mr. Ure were away attending shows to the south, but Mr. Cox made me very welcome and invited me to take lots of time to check and doublecheck.

The Morden Station has been planted long enough to show just how beautiful trees can be when given good conditions. Some splendid specimens of blue spruce appealed strongly to me, and of course many others too numerous to mention. I spent three days going over the different blocks, and could have spent several more.

Fruits were much later than usual, so in this last week of August they were picking apricots; and getting the pits for even more seedling trees. They had bushels of excellent apricots, as good as one could wish for. Many trees were broken down with fruit. It looked to me that apricots are yet going to be a prairie fruit, but they will need a very well-sheltered place, or wind will break them badly. Our own suffered this summer from wind, and more so in the September snowstorm.

The new Morden plums, Norther and Bounty, were just ripe. These are two splendid fruits, with more quality than any Manitoba plum, and if they prove hardy over most of the prairies, will displace many of our present varieties. Norther grows into a large, upright tree; its quality and earliness are outstanding; and Bounty yields so heavily it needs thinning to prevent trees breaking down.

The heavy soil at Morden does not eem to suit some cheery hybrids; Opata did not seem to do at all well, like it does in much of the north country, but Oka and M119 (named Manor since Mr. Lloyd's visit.-Ed.) were largest I've seen. Some specimens of 119 were about two inches. I regard this new Morden product as the finest sent out. Its earliness, size and quality are outstanding; its jam is equal to Champa or Damson.

Another fruit that interested me greatly was the Manchurian plum. They have a number of selections received as cions from Dr. Ptitsin, so they are likely the best selections they have in Russia. Some are dark red and some quite green: A couple of them are hard to distinguish from the small B.C. greengage,

HAD promised myself a visit to in color or flavor. They were nearly all ripe, when only the earliest hybrids were ripening. They lose their leaves early, and are thus suited to a very short season. In size they look small beside our larger hybrids, but bring us new flavors, great hardiness. One enthusiast tells me they don't sucker like our Manitobas, but they do have enough good qualities to make them a very attractive new fruit and, as they cross easily with our present varieties, this opens up a new vista in prairie fruit development. I suspect we are only just getting started in this great work of giving the prairies

There is such a large amount of work going on at Morden-far too much to more than touch on here. Many new things are on the horizon; and with their increased facilities, great progress may confidently be looked for.

Some specimens of Mr. Boughen's (Valley River, Manitoba) new "Convoy" cherry were a lovely sight—just as good as Mr. Boughen's description of them in his colored catalog, which I hope all my friends will send for. A beautiful crown for 50 years work with prairie fruits. My congratulations!

I noticed our Saskatchewan apple crabs, Rescue and Heyer seedlings, doing well, and some Brooks seedlings with a good crop. Most of the highclass Morden apples are bearing again. Mantet seems to have taken a leading place. It's a beautiful fruit. A block of rosy-bloom crabs had some fine specimen trees; with their deep, red fruits these beautiful trees should fill a long felt want for a good street tree for our prairie towns. A row of Ohio Buckeye seedling trees had a great variety of trees and nuts. This small, hardy variety of the horse chestnut is doing well on the prairies, and with the Manitoba oak should be planted more than it is. The best way to grow them is to plant a nut just where you want the tree to grow.

I trust my next visit will be by car, when I will be able to call and see so many friends scattered between here and Morden - John Lloyd, Adanac,

Minerals in Plant Nutrition

THE fact that mineral substances are essential for healthy growth of plant life, has been known for more than a hundred years. Since that time many different scientists and experimentalists have investigated the detail of mineral requirements for different kinds of plants and crops, so that today a fairly substantial body of knowledge is available on this subject.

It is known, for example, that the mineral elements required for the suc-



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cessful growth of plants fall into three groups. First, those which might be called the major essential elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, potassium and sulphur. All of these are required in relatively large amounts. The second group contains what are called the essential trace elements and are those elements which must be present, but are needed only in very small quantities. These elements include iron, manganese, boron, copper, zinc and molybdenum. Then, in a third group, are four additional elements which are beneficial for certain plants, but are not necessarily essential for all plants. A practical deficiency of any of these elements may exist when the element is either actually deficient, or when other elements are relatively abundant and the supply of this particular element is out of balance or relatively deficient. With many crops it is now possible for an experienced person to tell from the appearance of the plant, which element or elements the soil is deficient in; and where the answer cannot be given from a visual examination, quick tests are available which a chemist or an experienced operator can make.

A deficiency of nitrogen leads to a general stunting and sparsity of growth. Affected plants generally have leaves which are pale and are likely to be bright yellow, red or purplish in color. A deficiency in nitrogen leads to a smaller amount of bloom, seed and fruit.

When phosphorus is the deficient element the symptoms are somewhat similar, but the color of the foliage often shows a dull purple, or it may lack lustre and be a dull green. The margins of the leaves may appear scorched, as in potatoes, while on clovers and black currants, spots may develop.

When there is not enough calcium in the soil, the leaves tend to become distorted and the symptoms appear first near the growing point and in the root. The roots are frequently stumpy and the tuber crops such as potatoes show reduced yield. The leaves may also appear rolled and scorched. Calcium deficiency is accompanied by soil acidity and chlorosis may appear as a secondary symptom.

Where magnesium is deficient, the foliage especially is affected. Chlorosis, or yellowing of the leaves, is common. Leaves are shed prematurely, even without withering.

A deficiency of potassium shows variable symptoms depending on the severity. Where the deficiency is only slight, the growth of shoots may be restricted; and if it is severe, the shoots may die back, growth is generally short and the leaves usually show marginal scorching, tip-burn or spotting, with a yellowing between the veins. In the case of grain and fruit, the seeds in the fruit are often small and of poor quality.

Where iron is lacking, severe yellowing of the leaves, followed by dying back of the shoots is evident.

Symptoms peculiar to deficiencies in other elements such as sodium, sulphur, boron and some other elements, have been observed.

Chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves is fairly common throughout western Canada and may be due to deficiencies in one or more elements. Where such conditions are observed it might be of help to write to the nearest Soils or Horticultural Department in the provincial university, or to one of the Dominion experimental stations for advice as to what fertilizer or treatment to apply.

Germinating Small Fruit Seeds

OCCASIONALLY, growers of small fruit desire to sow seed, and find difficulty in getting it to germinate. E. R. Howe, Dominion Experimental Station, Saanichton, B.C., reports that at that station, the seed is sown at once, after the fruit has matured, instead of separating the seed from the pulp and storing the dried seed under low temperatures for a month or two, as practised by some plant breeders.

At Saanichton, the fruit is gathered, mashed thoroughly, and the mixture of pulp and seed distributed over the seed flats, with the addition of a little water to make the distribution easier.

In the seed flats a mixture of sand and sterilized bench soil, used for potting, is used and the seed flats, after seeding, are placed in a shaded cold frame without cover, with a sheet of wax paper laid over the top of the flat in order to conserve moisture. As soon as germination begins this paper is removed.

Mr. Howe reports that the time required for the seed to germinate varies with different fruits. Dry currant seed sown May 14, germinated July 6 and the same was true for the seed of gooseberries. Strawberry seed sown the same day, germinated July 19, while other strawberry seed planted July 4, was ready for pricking off, or transplanting, on October 17. Loganberry seed sown in late August germinated December 1 and was pricked off February 10.

Handling the seed in this manner makes it possible to have plants ready for the field, the following spring after the seed is harvested.

Dwarf Bush or Ground Cherry

ATTENTION has been called recently to the usefulness in western Canada of a dwarf bush or ground cherry. This species was introduced comparatively recently to the Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, by way of seed secured from the U.S.S.R.

The bush is low spreading, quite rounded in outline and from two to four feet high. It has moderately thick, glossy leaves, and the abundance of its shiny foliage gives a compact, neat bush of considerable value. The flowers appear just prior to apple blossom time and are dull white in color, about one-half inch in size. By mid-August, the bushes are laden with round, red fruit, varying from scarlet to deep red and maroon in color, and in size from one-half inch diameter down to the size of a large pea.

The flavor of the fruit is generally very sour, but is highly prized at Morden for jelly purposes; and the jelly goes splendidly with meat and wild fowl.

The ground, or dwarf bush cherry, is extremely hardy and has now fruited well at Morden for four years. Even during the winter of 1942-43 almost no injury resulted. It bears heavily each year, but in some years has suffered considerably from leaf spot diseases on about three-quarters of the plant. Some bushes sucker rather badly, while others do not show this tendency.

Breeding and selection work is under way at Morden, and a number of distinct types have already been segregated. Crosses between the dwarf bush cherry and the sour cherry have been made, using such sour cherry varieties as Wragg, Montmorency and Early Richmond. No fruit has yet been secured, however, from these crosses.

Crankcase Oil Injures Trees

DON'T use crankcase oil to protect trees against mice, rabbits and sheep. I read of its use as such in a farm paper and tried it last fall, with the result that I lost a whole avenue of maples 10 to 12 feet high, a number of apple trees just coming into bearing; and sickened a number of Russian poplars.—C. E. CRADDOCK, Big River, Saskatchewan.



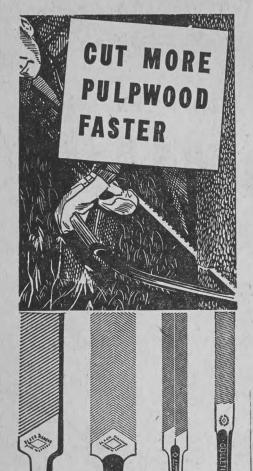
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[Photo: Dom. Dep't. Agr. Canada's meatless days and meat rationing have piled up a huge domestic demand for dressed poultry. Britain would take ten million pounds, but will be lucky to get a million.

Finishing Cockerels

LL too frequently we find during the fall and early winter months, many of the spring chickens marketed in an unfinished condition. They are neither appealing to the housewife nor particularly profitable to the producer. In the near future, the poultry industry will be faced with much greater competition from other meats than it has had during the last few years, and it is well recognized that if the quality of market poultry is not improved, the demand for poultry meat will decline as other meats become more available.

While the proper finishing of poultry before marketing will do much to improve the quality of the carcass, it is well to remember that this is only a short period in the life of the cockerel when the "finishing touches" are put on a well-grown and properly cared-for bird. Actually the time to commence is when the birds are hatched. Good feeding and management practices throughout the entire growing season are an essential part of the program.

For fattening, select the healthy, vigorous, well developed birds; the smaller, more immature ones should be left until later on in the season. To determine whether or not a bird is ready. to fatten, pick him up and examine his back for pin feathers. If there are a great number of small feathers, wait until these are just about fully grown before fattening. An immature cockerel does not fatten or finish into a good

Crate fattening is superior to pen fattening but this latter method is very satisfactory and good results can be obtained. A finely ground mixture of wheat (2 parts), oats (1 part), barley (1 part) and 10 per cent of meat meal, is a good mash. This should be mixed with about two parts of milk so that the resultant mash will just pour into the trough. Two feedings a day, morning and evening, of 20 to 30 minutes each is sufficient. Three weeks is the usual time required for pen fattening, whereas two weeks is the most economical for the crated birds.

The Newly Housed Pullets

BY now, all the pullets should be comfortably housed in their winter quarters. This applies to the later hatched birds, even though they have not started to lay. There is no benefit derived from leaving these birds outside after the end of September or very early October.

As yet no one has produced a strain of chickens that can be considered an egg factory. They are sensitive creatures and they respond to their surroundings and management very quickly. A sudden change in routine is upsetting to

the pullet and may be reflected in her immediate future production. While on range, the birds have ample room for foraging but once confined, this freedom is lost. If they are not laying very heavily, they will not be very busy at the feed hopper.

They apparently become easily irritated and often take a peck at one of their neighbors. Should a feather be pulled out or the skin broken, this is the go-ahead signal to the rest of the birds, who immediately begin chasing the unfortunate chicken. Soon the victim becomes tired and either loses more feathers or is badly picked. It does not take long for this bad habit to become a vice and it is then very difficult to correct the condition. We have found that a forkful or two of extra green feed in the pen for a week or two keeps the pullets busy and more contented. The change from range to the house is thus not so pronounced. A word, too, about feeding-don't change from a growing to a laying mash suddenly. Dilute one with the other for a period of 7 to 10 days, thus gradually switching to the laying mash. Some poultrymen prefer to make this change before moving the pullets in and others wait until the birds have been housed for a week or two.

Wintering Male Birds

THOSE who have their supply on hand of good breeding male birds should take special precautions to insure that they are well wintered and kept in good physical condition. Male birds are more subject to injury from frost than are hens, due to their larger combs and wattles. Birds that have had their combs and wattles severely injured by frost are unlikely to prove satisfactory as breeders until they have fully recovered, and sometimes recovery takes several weeks. Male birds should be provided with sufficient space to permit them to take exercise; and the objective in feeding should be to retain them in healthy condition but not overly fat. Keeping males in the same pen with the laying flock is not the best plan. Keeping them in separate quarters has two important advantages. First, the quality of infertile eggs is more dependable from the standpoint of food, and particularly so if the eggs are not gathered promptly and kept stored in a cool place. The second advantage is that male birds are in better condition for the breeding season if kept separate until about two weeks before eggs are to be saved for hatching. It is doubly important, from the standpoint of egg quality, that the male birds be removed from the flock promptly as soon as the hatching season is over.

Wormy birds don't lay eggs-yet they eat as much feed as producers. If you have to feed three pullets to get one egg, you lose money.

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Welcome Home

P. M. ABEL is back at his civilian desk · again, with service in two world wars behind him. When Schicklgruber started the war that the atomic bomb finished, P.M. was ready. He had emerged from World War I with the rank of Captain, won on the field of battle. After demobilization, in 1919, he embarked on his journalistic career with this great family journal. For the next 15 years he led a strictly civilian life and paid no attention to matters military. By 1934, however, he was convinced that things in Europe were shaping up for another war. He linked up with the militia, devoted much of his spare time to military studies and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Incidentally, during this period, he took the highest marks in Canada in a written military examination.

In 1940, in addition to his work on The Guide, he raised 900 troops for overseas service in the 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. In February, 1941, he was appointed as a staff officer at Canadian Military Headquarters in London. There, for five years and five months, he was in charge of departments which were responsible for the movement of all Canadian troops by sea, rail and air outside Canada; the housing of troops in Britain and the engineering work in connection with the building and maintenance of military installations and



Col. P. M. Abel, O.B.E., E.D.

structures in Britain. The Canadian military post office also came under his London office, as well as the printing and stationery department overseas. The size and importance of the latter can be judged from the size of the staff. The print shop employed 125 men and the stationery department another 50.

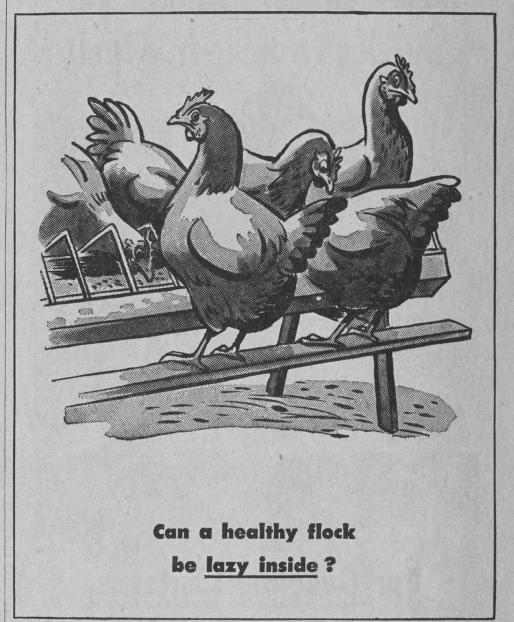
His leaves were not idled away. He attended special courses of lectures by eminent scholars at Cambridge, Oxford and St. Andrews on current affairs and other subjects. He took a short course in London University on foreign affairs. In addition he familiarized himself with agricultural practices both in England and Scotland.

Last summer he travelled to Belgium, Holland, and Denmark, collecting material for the articles which have since appeared in The Country Guide.

On July 1 he arrived home to find that his family of three sons and a daughter had attained the full stature of young manhood and womanhood. His eldest son, Jack, was overseas but was invalided home and is now a student in Engineering at McGill. After his demobilization furlough, spent in a well earned vacation at Banff and Vancouver, he resumed his responsibilities with The Country Guide on August 1. A Welcome Home awaited him.—R.D.C.

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"During the past several years it has been our policy from time to time to have our laboratory make a series of tests on Imperial Naphtha. After careful analysis each time we have found that Imperial Naphtha has all the qualities so essential in a fuel that is to be used in gasoline lamps, lanterns, irons, stoves, blow torches, and similar products. We highly recommend it for use in Coleman gasoline appliances. In our correspondence with dealers and customers we invariably mention Imperial Naphtha by name".

For greatest satisfaction always use Imperial Naphtha



Everywhere in Canada

SECOND HOMECOMING

Continued from page 6

been around some now. I know what the rest of the world is like, see?"

Ma said, "Wouldn't the rest of the world seem the same after you'd lived in it a few years?"

"You don't understand, Ma. Out here you work yourself to death, and where does it get you?"

"You certainly haven't been working yourself to death," Ma said right back. Then she went on more gently, "We've made a good living out of the place, Joe. We've had good times, too."

"Yes, but . . . aw, there's no use talking about it."

"You've changed, Joe," Ma said slowly. "You've changed a lot."

"Sure. Look where I've been since I left. North Africa, Italy, France, Ger-

"I've never been there," Ma said. "Are they any nicer than Saskatchewan?'

"Now that's a crazy question to ask! They're different! But you don't get the idea. I don't want to go to France or Germany."

"I'm glad of that, Joe."

"I'm just not so fussy about staying here, that's all."

"Why not?"

Joe growled. "Good gosh! Do I have to go over all that again?"

Ma didn't answer for a minute, but when she did her voice was so quiet I had to strain to hear it. "You don't have to do anything you don't want to, son. You're a man, now . . . a soldier who fought for his country. You know what's best for you."

"That's what I figure," Joe said.

"I could've left the farm long ago," Ma went on, "when I was younger. I could've saved myself a lot of work and heartache, but all the time I kept thinking how hard your Dad and I tried to build up a good farm, so we'd have something to leave you boys. I don't know, Joe; I think I'll stay. I like it here. I've got a stake in the place."

Joe sighed. "Is it worth it, Ma?"

"Sure it is, Joe. It's worth it to me." "Okay," Joe said, 'if that's the way you want it."

I heard the chair scrape and Joe's army boots hitting the floor. "Well," he said, "I was going to wait for Tink, but I guess I'll go."

"Where are you going?" Ma asked.

"Over to Wilkins' place."

"Have you met the new school teacher

"Yeah!" Joe said, a little too carelessly for my liking.

"They say she's real pretty."

"Yeah," Joe said again.

"I've been so busy I haven't been to see any of the neighbors for weeks. Guess I'll meet her one of these days."

"Okay, Ma," Joe said. "Don't wait up for me."

JOE saw a lot of Miriam Dudley, the new school teacher. School was late starting, because the Mavery twins came down with measles and pretty soon it was all over the district, and Miriam Dudley had plenty of time on her hands. We went into town one Saturday afternoon, Joe and Miriam and me. It was one of those warm fall afternoons, and Joe drove the car with Miriam beside him, and I was in the back seat. They acted just as if I wasn't there at all.

"Just think, Joe," Miriam said. "This will be the first time I've been to town in nearly two weeks."

"Yeah?" Joe said. "Is that why you're excited?"

"Am I excited?"

"It couldn't be me," Joe quipped. "No! It couldn't be me."

"I wouldn't say that." All I could see was the blond curls at the back of her head. Pale blond like her face. And she had a red ribbon tied under them and over the top of her head, red as her

"I guess I'll have to get'used to it," she said. "It's going to be hard, though. I don't know why they had to give me a country school."

"How've you been getting along with the trustees?"

Miriam sat up straight. "Don't even mention trustees to me! They have to argue over every single thing . . . and all this waiting while they decide if it's safe to open the school."

"It's a good thing you've got a few friends," Joe said.

Miriam's head bobbed against his shoulder. "Friends do make a big difference."

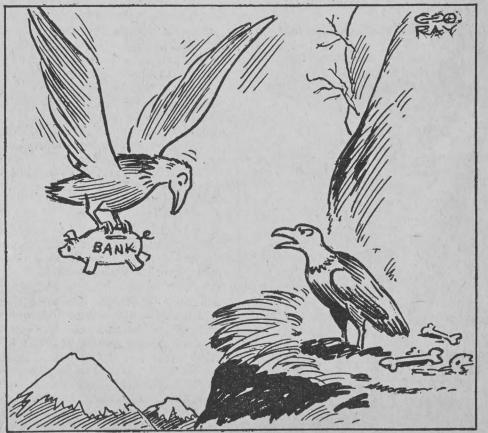
Joe stepped on the gas, and I began to worry about some of the potholes he wouldn't know about. "They shouldn't have made this front seat so wide," Joe said. "You could sit closer to me."

Miriam giggled. "I could as long as Tink doesn't mind."

"Tink?" Joe laughed. "He doesn't mind. He's been around."

"Yeah," I said with my chin on my chest. "Sure."

"Do you still go to school, Tink?" Miriam asked.

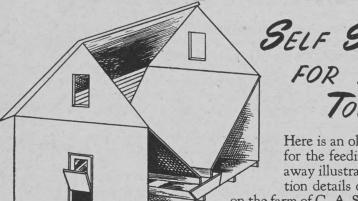


'Why don't you look before you grab?'

From a Neighbor's Farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality.

Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.



SELF SERVICE FOR PIGS. Too!

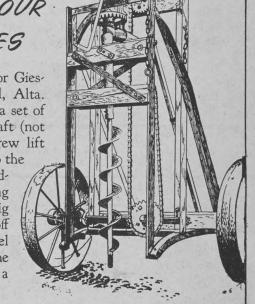
Here is an old granary put to use for the feeding of hogs. The cutaway illustration shows construction details of the feeder as used on the farm of C. A. Stoltz, Silver Heights,

Coronation, Alta. Cover the original floor with another floor for sturdiness and to protect the original floor from damage. The foot wide: the width of the hopper at the

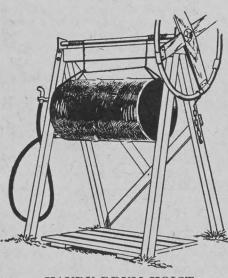
feed trough should be 5-in. deep, one foot wide; the width of the hopper at the bottom, where it feeds into the trough, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. wide. A handy man can devise an adjustment to control the flow of feed by making the opening at the bottom narrower than the 5-in. trough height.

IT DIGS YOUR POST HOLES

No more hand digging for Giesbrecht Bros. of Swalwell, Alta. This post hole auger has a set of cutting blades on the shaft (not shown) with the corkscrew lift directly above to bring up the dirt. The crank is a hand-operated control for digging to a desired depth. The rig drives from power take-off to chain drive to bevel gears to auger shaft. The brothers dig 350 holes a day with their auger.

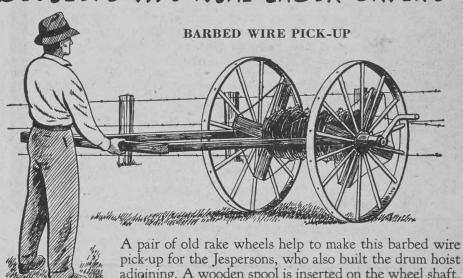


A BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMER DEVELOPS TWO REAL LABOR SAVERS

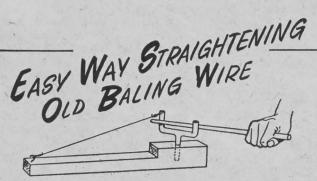


HANDY DRUM HOIST

Weary of siphoning and pouring from drum to can to tractor, the Jesperson Bros. of Chilliwack, B.C., save much effort when gassing tractors by this good idea. They erected a frame of 2x4's on a stoneboat (or can be erected on or over any platform) with a 2-in. pipe across the top as a winch and a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. cable with hooks attached. The hooks are placed to the drum-a turn of the winch and the drum is hoisted off the ground. For added convenience a hose is attached to the spigot on the drum to save another handling in gassing.



A pair of old rake wheels help to make this barbed wire pick-up for the Jespersons, who also built the drum hoist adjoining. A wooden spool is inserted on the wheel shaft. These spools are interchangeable. One man operates the crank at the side; another man moves along the shafts. Total cost, about \$55. The handling of barbed wire is greatly simplified by this rig, the Jespersons say.



Taking a 9-ft. 2x4, the Mufford Bros. of Milner, B.C., nail it down anywhere handy, drive a bolt or hook through one end, strengthening the other end with a small piece of 2x4 as shown. The loop end of the bailing wire is hooked over the bolt, the other end attached to a double-jointed lever. When the lever is pulled the wire is straightened out and ready to re-use or orderly storing.

A good Safeway Idea is "Channel Icing" for produce

Usual methods of preserving produce quality during long-distance shipment in reefers are by top icing and standard refrigeration. Recently a representative of Safeway's Easwest Produce Company advised a grower-shipper to try "channel icing" in addition to older methods. (Sketch here shows new "channel ice" method—cakes of ice down center of reefer). The produce—corn, in this case—arrived in tip-top condition, pleasing the grower no end. Growers always benefit when produce gets to market fresh and flavorful, for then consumers gladly buy more. Safeway food experts constantly "keep an eye out" for improved methods which can help growers and shippers.



- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs.
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage either directly or indirectly.
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes.
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses.
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption.

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HEAD OFFICE and FACTORY - GUELPH, CANADA

I was wishing they'd forget about me. "Naw . . . I finished last year."

"Good."

Joe said, "So nobody's going to point fingers at you in school. So what's keeping us?"

Miriam giggled again, "Nothing, I guess." I squirmed.

After that I saw the two silhouettes in front blend into one . . . but I only saw it out of the corner of my eye. I sank lower and lower on the seat.

After a while Miriam sat up and shook out her curls. "Gosh!" she said.

Joe gave her a squeeze with his right arm and then took hold of the wheel with both hands again. "This is a heck of a place for romance," he said.

"I wish we were both in the city, Joe." "Yeah."

"It's awfully dead around here."

"I know."

"There's far more chances in the city for both of us. I'm going to try to get back in the spring."

"Been thinking about that myself," Joe said.

"I don't see how a person can go on living out here with nothing for company but cows and pigs."

"You get used to it. Then you go away for a while, and the whole idea makes you sick. I'm getting out of here just as soon as I can!"

They were together all the time, after that. It seemed like Joe was always over at Wilkins' place, or going into town. The funny thing was, he never asked Miriam over to our place. If I get a girl sometime, the first thing I'll do is ask her over for one of Ma's special suppers. I couldn't figure Joe out at all.

Then one day I found Ma out in the yard, feeding the chickens out of that old cookie tin she uses . . . and she had tears in her eyes.

"Hey, Ma!" I said. "What's the matter?"

She looked up quickly and brushed her hand across her eyes. "Matter? Why nothing's the matter, Tink. What makes you think . . ."

"You were crying! I saw you!"

She scattered a few more handfuls of grain, and the chickens squawked around her feet.

"Is it on account of Joe?" I asked.

"I'm worried about him, Tink. What does Joe want out of life? Did he ever tell you?"

"He never talks to me."

"He doesn't talk much to me, either." "All he wants is a job in the city and

that Miriam Dudley.'

"Is she a nice girl, Tink? I don't know much about her. I only met her once, over at Wilkins'."

"I guess she's a good teacher," I said evasively. Then I said what was bubbling up inside of me. "But I'm getting fed up with Joe! He's always hanging around her, acting crazy! I wish she'd never come here at all! I wish Joe would get some sense!"

"I don't think Miriam is good for him." Ma said

"Not when he's like this. He isn't sure of himself . . . that's the trouble. If she'd lay off always talking about going to the city . . .

"But Joe's changed too, Tink. Sometimes I hardly know him."

LOOKED at her, and I could see that Ma was all churned up inside. Usually she's so steady . . . so able to take care of herself.

"Don't worry about it, Ma," I said. "We'll get along . . . just you and me. We always did, didn't we?'

She patted my head, just like she used to do when I was a kid. "You're a good boy, Tink." Then she clouded up again. "But if I could only do something for Joe. If there was only some way . . .

I waved my foot at a Wyandotte and set her scurrying. "You could give him about two hundred bucks," I said. "That'd suit Joe just fine. He's getting fed up waiting for his rehabilitation allowance."

"Two hundred dollars? Why that's half our savings, Tink! What would Joe do with all that money?"

"He's got a ring picked out in town for Miriam. Honest, Ma . . . what can you do with a guy like that? Two hundred bucks for an old ring!"

"But that's a millionaire's ring, Tink!" "Sure. That's what I mean. I can't figure Joe out at all."

Ma sighed. "She must mean a great deal to him. I wish I knew her better. Well, I guess you'd better run along and unload that hayrack before supper. I wish Joe was around to give you a hand . . .'

"It's all right. I can do it myself." I started away, and then I turned back. "Don't worry about it, Ma. It'll all work out. You wait and see."

But I didn't tell Ma about the other things I knew. I didn't tell her how Joe always headed straight for the beer parlor as soon as we got to town, and about the guys he kidded around with. Syd Walters and Abe Boychuk and all that gang. They were pretty tough. I didn't tell her because I'm no snitcher. But I didn't like it. You know how it is with a big brother. I wanted to feel good about Joe . . . but all I could do was to feel worried and scared.

T got so I couldn't even do my chores right. I broke a disc blade on a rock I should have noticed, when I was discing over the summerfallow field. I spilled a five gallon cream can, trying to hoist it on to the truck. I left the top off the drum of gas we keep out in the open shed, and it rained that night and diluted the gas so it wasn't any good. I couldn't get down to business, some-

And then it happened. I had to go to town to try and replace the broken disc blade, so Joe went with me. We parked in front of the hardware store, and Joe jumped out and headed for the hotel.

"I'm going across the street for a minute, kid. See you later."

Sort of helplessly, I said, "You could wait for me, Joe. I'll only be a . . ."

But before I could finish, there was a loud bang down the street--like a blowout, or a gunshot, and this car came tearing toward us. It whizzed past Joe missing him by inches.

"Holy cats!" Joe shouted. "Look at that guy go!"

"He must be crazy!" I yelled. Then I yelled again, "Watch out, Joe . . . here comes Dick Cornell!"

A minute later the town cop's flivver went whooping past, and Joe came out of the dust spluttering.

"What's going on here?" he said. "Sixty miles an hour right through the middle of town! What kind of a . . . "

I'd been looking up and down the street, and I saw the crowd in front of the bank. "Hey!" I cried, "Look at the mob down at the corner! There's been some trouble, Joe! Let's go down there and see!"

It didn't take us two minutes to find out what had happened. Folks were buzzing like a swarm of bees. Mr. Bundy, the bank manager, was standing on the steps with his hair all mussed up, waving his arms and talking to a couple of guys. I saw a couple of kids I knew and they told me. These two men had walked right into the bank in broad daylight -wearing masks-and cleaned out the till. Then one of them held a gun on Sally Ferris and Mr. Bundy while the other got their car started, and then they beat it. Somebody outside had got suspicious while they were in there, explaining why Dick Cornell was so close on their heels. Dick had taken a potshot at them, but all he'd done was hit their car. That was the shot we'd heard. Nobody figured Dick would catch up to them, though. They had a pretty fast car.

I was hopping up and down with excitement, but Joe took it all in with hardly a change of expression. I guess he'd seen too much excitement to get

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upset over a little thing like a bank

But suddenly I thought of something. 'Joe!" I burst out, "They were heading out our road! They'll go right by our place!"

"Eh?" Joe said. "What if they do? So what?"

"But Ma's all alone out there!"

"All right, all right, those boys won't be stopping.'

"How do you know they won't? They're bound to run out of gas if their tank was hit."

"Why would they stop? They'd be crazy to . . ."

"You never know what they'll do! I'm worried about Ma, Joe!"

"Oh, for the . . .!"

I grabbed his arm. "Come on, let's go home! If you won't come I'm going alone!"

"You're crazy as a coot!" Joe said, but I could tell he was wavering.

I started off. "Okay," I hollered over my shoulder. "You'll have to bum a ride back. I'm going home!"

"Wait a minute!"

I slowed.

"I'm coming, too," Joe said. "You're nuts, but I'll go along."

SWEAR I only hit the high spots on that road. It seems to me we flew from one pothole to the next, and even Joe was hanging on with both hands.

"Take it easy, Tink," he said. "You're hitting sixty-five."

I said. "Is that all?"

"No use breaking our necks. It's a waste of gas, anyway."

"If anything's happened to Ma," I said, "I . . . I

"Cut it out, will you? Nothing's going to happen to Ma. I told you a hundred times!"

"Listen, Joe," I said. "Our place is the only one that's right on the highway for fifteen miles. How do you know they won't stop for gas, or try to ditch the car, or something?"

"Quit worrying, will you?"

"Not till I make sure Ma's all right. We shouldn't leave her alone so much."

"Ma can take care of herself." "Yeah . . . but I got a funny feel-

ing . . ."

"Oh, dry up, Tink!"

"I can see the house," I said. "I don't see Ma anywhere."

"So what? Most likely she's in the kitchen. Now watch this turn!"

I slithered into the yard with all four wheels locked. I had the door open before the car had quit bouncing, and I jumped out shouting, "Ma! Ma!"

Joe came after me. "Quit that holler-

ing. You want to scare her to death? Go look in the kitchen."

I did, but somehow I knew I wouldn't find her there. When I ran out into the sunshine again, Joe was coming across from the barn.

"She's not in the kitchen, Joe! She's not in the house, anywhere. I called her, but she didn't answer."

Joe scratched his head. "She's not in the barn, either."



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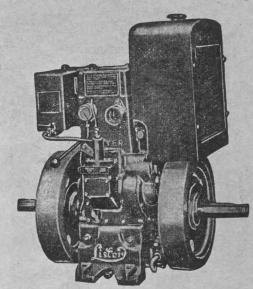
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I got a funny, helpless, kid feeling. "Joe where is she? What'll we do?"

"Wait a minute now," Joe said. "Don't get excited. She's probably gone over to visit somebody or . . ."

"But she never leaves the place when we're away!"

"All right!" Joe snapped. "She's around somewhere! Cool off, will you, Tink?" He sounded mad and jumpy.

And then I saw the tire tracks. They led from the gate around to the side of the house, and they were plain as day in the smooth dust.

"Look!" I said. "Tire marks!"

Joe came over. "What kind of tire marks?" He studied the prints for a minute. "Must be Wilkins' car... or one of the neighbors."

"It's not Wilkins'," I said. "How about that big flap on the back tire? It doesn't show in these marks."

"Okay, Boy Scout. Then whose car is it?"

"It could be anybody's. It could be . . ."

"Hold on now," Joe interrupted.
"Don't go jumping at conclusions.
There's about one chance in a million it could have been those bandits."

BUT I still had that funny feeling . . . sort of all gone in the stomach. "I'm going to look in the house again," I said. "Maybe she's . . . sick, or something."

I don't know what Joe did while I was inside, but he was still standing by the tire marks when I came tearing out again.

"Joe!" I yelled. "The money! It's gone!"

Joe turned slowly to look at me. "What money?"

"You know what money! The money Ma keeps in the sugar bowl! We had nearly five hundred dollars in there, and it's gone!"

"Oh, . . . that."

I stared at Joe. His back was to the sun, and his face was in the half-shadow . . . but it didn't look all upset. Not like it ought to look. He just stood there with his hands stuck inside the bib of his overalls . . . scuffing at the dust. Maybe Joe didn't realize how important that money was, or maybe . . .

All of a sudden all the things that had been boiling around inside me turned into steam. My voice came out high and squeaky . . .

"You knew it was there, Joe! You been telling those guys in the beer parlor about it!"

"What guys?"

"You know what guys! Syd Walters and Abe Boychuk and all that bunch!"

"All right," Joe said. "So what's the matter with Syd and Abe? What are you getting at?"

"Syd would just as soon swipe our money as eat, and you know it! Darn you, Joe, you been getting us into trouble ever since you came back! Why didn't you stay away? Why didn't you . . ."

"Shut up, Tink!"

I put up my fists. "I won't shut up! We got along fine till you came back, Joe! Now Ma's gone . . . and the money's gone . . ."

"I said, shut up!" Joe was backing away, and his words snarled out.

"You better do something, Joe! You better do something quick! If anything's happened to Ma, I'll . . . I'll . . ."

Then Joe stopped backing up, and he spoke so quietly I left my fists sticking out in mid-air. "All right, Tink. Put your hands down. I'm not going to fight you. Put 'em down, I said! And calm down. Get a hold of yourself! What do you think I am, anyway?"

"I don't know," I said, "But I don't think you're much good! You started all this, Joe. You better do something about it!"

about it!"

I was shaking so I stumbled when I

turned.

"Where are you going?" Joe asked.
"Over to Wilkirs'. I'm going to see if

I went across to Wilkins' place, but they hadn't seen Ma all day. Mrs. Wilkins wanted me to tell her what I was so excited about, but I knew it would take all day. She always has to know every little detail of everything. So I beat it home again and left her standing there with her mouth open.

Joe was sitting on the back stoop, and his face was all puckered up with worry. I shook my head. "No luck?" Joe said.

"They haven't seen her all day. We'd better get back to town, Joe. We . . ."

"Wait a minute, Tink."

"What for?"

"Here comes a car. Maybe it's somebody we know."

I looked down the road. The car was coming from the west, the opposite side of our place from town. I brushed the wet out of my eyes and took a good look.

"It's Dick Cornell," I said.

"Yeah, and there's somebody in there with him. It looks like . . . it might be Ma, Tink."

It was Ma. The car turned into our yard and there they were. Ma was sitting beside the town cop just as pert as you please. Her eyes were bright and her cheeks were pink. She saw me standing there and smiled.

"Hello, Tink," she said. "You missed all the fun."

"Ma . . ." I choked.

"Land's sakes, Joe," Ma said. "What's the matter with Tink? He's all strung up like a fence wire."

Joe said, "No wonder. We heard about the robbery in town, and we came tearing out here to see if everything was all right, and you'd disappeared . . ."

Cornell shifted his cigar stub from one side to the other. "I took her with me, boys. It was her idea."

"That's right," Ma said. "After I explained about the gas, Mr. Cornell said it was all right for me to go along. Goodness! I haven't had so much excitement since the bay team bust loose and dragged the binder clear across the country!"

Joe's face was all puckered up. "Now wait," he said. "What gas? What's this all about, Cornell?"

THE town cop shifted his cigar back again. "Seems those two holdup men stopped here to see if they could get some gas. My shot punctured their gas tank."

Ma cut in eagerly. "And you know that barrel that got full of rainwater, because Tink left the cap off?"

I nodded dumbly.

"Well . . . I was just as nice as pie. Pretended I couldn't see the gun handle sticking out of one fellow's pocket, and the way they were acting, peering all around like a couple of scared gophers . . ."

"To make a long story short," Cornell said drily, "Your mother fixed them up with some watered gas and sent them on their way with her blessing. The car quit about five miles down the road."

"Have you got the men yet?" Joe asked.

"Not yet. But they won't get far on foot. I've got a big posse out looking for them."

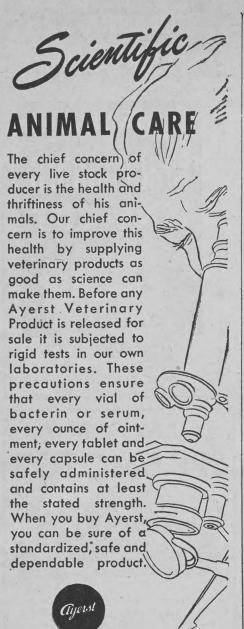
"Doggone it, Ma!" I burst out. "Why do you have to do things like this, anyway?"

She put her arm around me. "Why . . . Tink! I didn't know you'd be worried. I never thought about it at all. I was having the time of my life, son."

"But you should be more careful!" I

Cornell took out his cigar, looked at the chewed-up end, and said, "Maybe it's just as well she did. Sort of straightened a few things out for you, Joe. After I talked to your girl friend, this school teacher . . ."

I saw Joe stiffen, but Ma said sharply, "You weren't going to mention that, Mr. Cornell."



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"Why not?" Joe said flatly. "Go on, Cornell."

"Well, I met her on the road out. Stopped to ask her if she'd seen those two go by."

Ma tried to stop him, saying, "She's only a child, practically. She says things without thinking, Joe. She . . ."

"What kind of things?" Joe had hold of it like a terrier.

Cornell looked uncomfortable. "She was kind of nervous. I guess she said the first thing that came into her mind. Said you'd been mixing around with Syd Walters and some of his pals. Figured you wanted some money real bad . . ."

Ma tried to laugh it off. "You know what he's like, Joe. He's enough to scare a story out of anybody."

But Joe wasn't laughing. He said slowly, "She's always after me to stay away from Syd and Abe. We had a fight about it yesterday. I said I'd pick my own friends..."

own friends . . ."

"You might have picked better," Cornell said wryly.

"I didn't think she'd say things like that about me," Joe said. He looked as though somebody had slapped him.

Almost without thinking about it, I heard myself saying, "I knew it! I knew she was like that all the time! Shallow!"

GUESS I was waiting for Joe to take a poke at me, but he only stood there looking down at the tire marks in the dust. "I always figured a real friend would stick up for you no matter what," Joe said. "She's going back to the city. And I was going with her."

Ma said, "But what about the school?"
"She's fed up." Joe straightened. He
looked pretty grim. "So am I," he said.
"Let her go! The world's full of girls!"

"Well!" Ma tugged at me. "Let's all go in the house and have a cup of coffee and a big, thick, beef sandwich. I always say you can file off the rough edges with a man-size sandwich."

"There's one other thing," I said.

"What's that?"

"The money. It's gone, Ma. I looked for it, and it's gone."

"That's right," Joe said. "What about that money?"

Now it was Ma's turn to look embarrassed. "I've got it," she said. "It's right here in my purse. I was going to try to sneak into town today, while you two were away."

"With all that money?" I asked.

Ma murmured, "Something I wanted to get. It doesn't matter . . ."

I knew what Joe was going to do, so I looked the other way. I heard Ma gasp and say, "Joe! You're squeezing me!"

Joe said, "You put the money back, Ma. Or better still . . . put it in the bank. Don't you know better'n to keep your savings in a sugar bowl? Doggone it . . . it's time there was somebody around here to look after things right! How'd you ever get along all this time, you two?"

"We got along fine, Joe," I said stoutly. "We . . ."

"You've been lucky, that's all. But from now on it's going to be different. There's no fodder in the loft, Tink. You better get the rack out and go haul in a load. Looks like it might rain tonight."

"Okay, Joe," I said happily.

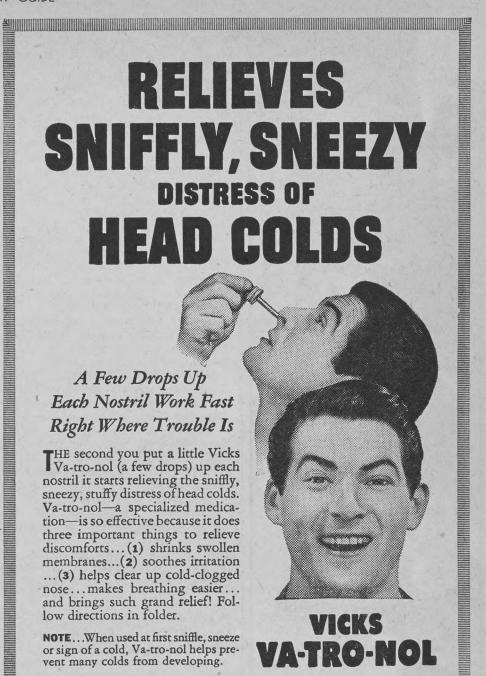
"And Ma, you get on in the house and have yourself a rest. You've had plenty of excitement for one day."

"Okay, Joe," Ma said meekly.

"So long, Cornell," Joe said. "We'll see you later. Right now I've got a lot of things to do. This place has been goin' to the dogs, and it's high time somebody took over!"

Yes! I remember when my brother Joe came home . . . the first time and the second time. It was sort of like two homecomings, you might say.









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Atomic Age Medicine

Radioactive salts now employed in hospital practice

TOT long after the appearance of the atomic bomb, scientists prophesied that the fundamental principles involved would soon be harnessed for man's benefit in a variety of ways, not least in the field of medicine. The progress of the first twelve months after Hiroshima is reported by the New York Times of September 22.

Its reporter, Harry M. Davis, visualizes the scene in which an elderly man has had his leg crushed in an accident. A poisonous infection has set in. Amputation is necessary. Now he is in the hospital. The surgeon must decide-to cut above or below the knee. It is a difficult decision. Saving the knee joint will make it easier for the patient to learn to walk again-yet, on the other hand, it might only lead to another operation if the flesh is beyond salvage.

A new device will help make the decision. Into the patient's arm a nurse injects a solution of radioactive salt. Near the patient's injured kneecap is a Geiger counter, an electronic instrument similar to those used by military scientists to check the radioactivity in the aftermath of the atomic-bomb explosions.

Here in the hospital is a sigh of relief. The meter registers promptly and strongly. The radioactive salt, now part of the patient's blood, has been carried from the arm into the knee joint. The circulation up to that point is unimpaired. The knee can be saved, and the wound will heal.

RADIOACTIVE salt and scores of other radioactive substances of similar biological importance can do the work of precious radium, and can do many things for which radium itself is useless. Until 1934, when Frederic and Irene Joliot-Curie in Paris transmuted aluminum into radio-phosphorus, there were no artificially radioactive elements in existence. But the research that brought about the bomb has now put radioactive atoms of many kinds into mass production.

The manner of using these radioactive substances for research and diagnosis puts the scientists in the same role as a detective who passes marked money to a suspect, says Mr. Davis. Marked money serves as a tracer because the detective can trace illegal transactions through all the complexities of trade and commerce. The scientist builds his radioactive element up into a molecule whose radio-activity can still be detected, and the molecule becomes part of the patient's food, or is injected into the body. The Geiger meter reveals the course which the molecule follows after it has entered the body.

When large enough doses of radioactive substances are administered the radiation emitted from them can do more than flick the needle of the meter. It can kill the cells of human tissue. This sounds dangerous, but for the physician, properly chosen atoms can become a powerful weapon for the destruction of undesirable cells.

Mr. Davis quotes the experience with radio-iodine used for the actual treatment of a patient. In his own words:

"The thyroid gland, located in the throat, which regulates the rate of activity of the human body, requires a supply of iodine, and immediately takes up the iodine consumed in food. Radioiodine, which is absorbed in the same way, for some time has been given to people suffering from cancer of the thyroid. In this way a source of radiation, more effective than radium, arrives directly in the malignant cells which can destroy.

"There is a patient in one of the hospitals of New York who is alive today because he has consumed approximately \$3,700 worth of radio-iodine (made in cyclotrons, at preatomic age prices). This man had a cancer of the thyroid years ago and his thyroid gland was removed. People in his condition can live because they are supplied with thyroid extract, just as a diabetic lives with the aid of insulin.

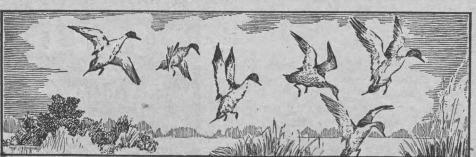
"In this case, however, the patient, after several years of normal living, began to lose weight and show other symptoms of an overproduction of thyroid hormone. Doctors suspected that the operation had not removed all the malignant cells, but that some of them had migrated to other parts of his body, setting up cancerous colonies, which again went into the business of manufacturing the thyroid hormone. So they gave the patient small amounts of radio-iodine and then explored the surface of his body with the Geiger coun-

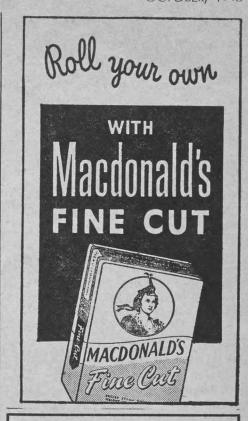
"At several places the meter registered. Here were the thyroid cancer colonies. A cancer on a rib was removed by surgery, just where it had been detected. Another growth, in the brain, was too dangerous to touch. The patient might have been doomed. At this point he was given radio-iodine in a massive dose, and as if by magic it was snapped up by the cancerous thyroid growths. There the radiation proceeded to destroy the malignant tissue.

"Soon the patient's basal metabolism -the indicator of thyroid activitywas back to normal, and he began picking up weight. He has been kept in good condition since by further doses of radio-iodine, which thus has taken the place of a dangerous operation."

WHILE treatments like this capture the imagination, a great deal of benefit humanity will ultimately get from atomic research will come out of patient, non-spectacular laboratory investigation which will reveal presently unknown facts about living processes in health and disease. Mr. Davis names some of these questions. "How does a vitamin do its good work?" "What life function in a disease microbe is interrupted by such chemicals as the sulfa drugs and penicillin?" "How does the green stuff in plants capture the energy in sunlight to make food and fuel?"

These and similar questions are being investigated by methods similar to the administration of radioactive salts to a human and observing the result with a Geiger meter. Fifty different radioactive substances are now being prepared in the United States. Besides these there are a number of isotopes; that is, elements differing in weight from the normal, which are not radio-active, but whose course within the body can be detected by other means. One of these, heavy carbon is being prepared on a large scale by the Sun Oil Co. Another,





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WALLACE---TRUMAN--BYRNES

Continued from page 13

the factors are which cause Russia to distrust us, in addition to the question of what factors lead us to distrust Russia. I am not sure that we have as a nation, or as an Administration, found an adequate answer to either question. It will be fruitless to continue to seek for the many specific problems that face us in the making of the peace and in the establishment of an enduring international order without first achieving an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence."

This, of course, comes very close to the heart of the matter. Apart from a few casual references between Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta, no headway has been made with these fundamental questions. One likes to think that if the great president were still alive the mutual distrust between erstwhile partners would be effectively grappled with.

It is difficult to say whether the diplomatic or the political consequences of the Wallace speech has caused the greater agitation in the United States. Politically the ex-secretary is not a man to discount easily. He has a strong following in the democratically controlled cities of the industrial north, which his party cannot afford to lose if they are to remain in power.

For the outside world, however, the international repercussions are overwhelmingly important. The liberal press in the United States has reacted strongly toward Mr. Wallace. The New Republic hails him as a world leader. It proclaims his speech as something more than a desperate effort to halt a drift to war. The New York speech, according to this journal "was a reaffirmation of America's moral leadership before the world." It praises Wallace's argument that Soviet communism and American democracy are two major and stable societies in the world whose differences may be worked out in peace. It praises his courage for saying that "under friendly peaceful competition, the Russian world and the American world will gradually become more alike. The Russians will be forced to grant more and more of the personal freedoms; and we shall become more and more absorbed with the problems of social-economic justice."

THE severest criticism of Wallace on the liberal side comes from those who remember the trend of American foreign policy in the years of illusion which followed World War I. At that time a curious mixture of liberals, pacifists, and isolationists headed by Senator Nye succeeded in assuring the American public that the first world war was made by the munition manufacturers, and that America could march straight forward to her glorious destiny if she pursued a policy of good will to all, entirely free of suspicion of her neighbors, and most important of all if she would declare her determination to keep out of foreign made wars at any price. It took Hitler to convince them that a tougher approach to foreign affairs was necessary. Wallace's warmest admirers remember that lesson and are anxious to avoid repetition

The supporters of Byrnes have whispered a word which will have damaging effects on the Wallace cause

—"appeasement." The ex-secretary's recommendations are likened to the Chamberlain policy of conceding to Hitler until it was too late to take effective action short of war.

THE magazine Time accuses Wallace of wishful thinking. It says, "He will be welcomed by church groups, by labor unions, by parent-teacher associations, by leftist organizations of all shades and sizes, and by the myriad special committees which can spring up over night. He will also be welcomed by Anglophobes and Russophiles and by those who believe that the only way to prevent the next war is to woo and win Russia's aching heart.

"But all these groups, if they are charmed by Henry's line, will have to forget a massive set of disagreeable facts. They would have to forget the Russian territorial expansion since World War II, the Russian denial of individual rights in both conquered and satellite countries, the character of the Russian police state, the new Russian five-year plan. They will have to forget, in short, that Russia is a totalitarian state."

The Canadian daily press has been heavily against the dismissed secretary. Publicly expressed dissent between cabinet colleagues is not understood in a country with the form of responsible government prevailing in British countries. The reference to British influence in the shaping of American foreign policy is deeply resented. The references to British imperialism do not go down palatably when British lives are being spent in Palestine to maintain peace against a group which draws its strength and comfort from American sources.

GENERAL SMUTS spoke at Aberdeen, Scotland, September 19, and The Manchester Guardian summarizes his reply to Mr. Wallace as follows: "British imperialism is dead. It died in the Boer War and has been non-existent since. We have seen Britain following a course which has meant a rise of colonies into dominions, into independent and sovereign states. She has withdrawn all her power from them and given them sovereign equality and liberty to run their own affairs."

We have seen, the General is alleged to have said, what is going on in India, in Egypt, in the colonial empire. Nowhere did he see any trace of British Imperialism. On the contrary he saw other imperialisms, arising, economic and ideological imperialisms.

Nevertheless The Guardian admits editorially that Mr. Wallace has stated a case that may compel the British government to think more carefully of the need "to try to get an honest answer to the question what the factors are which cause Russia to distrust us."

SINCE the New York speech and its sequel, it has been learned that Henry Wallace wrote the president a long and carefully detailed letter as far back as July 23, setting forth the main lines later followed in the speech. In truth, the letter, free from the political trimmings of the platform, is a more careful and forceful statement of policy.

The letter, now made public, will be studied in every chancellery in Europe. In it the ex-secretary makes a devastating attack on the theory that armaments promote peace. It is less true now than it was in the decade before 1914 because atomic weapons have revolutionized war. The initial offensive is easier to mount and more crippling to the defendant.

Wallace charges that certain generals, knowing this, are advocating a preventive war, an attack on Russia now, before Russia has bombs. "This scheme," the letter sets forth, "is not only immoral but stupid. If we attempt to destroy all the principal cities and heavy industry of Russia, we might well

succeed. But the immediate countermeasure which such an attack would call forth is the prompt occupation of all continental Europe by the Red army. Would we be prepared to destroy the cities of all Europe in trying to finish what we had started? The idea is so contrary to all the basic instincts and principles of the American people that any such action would be possible only under a dictatorship at home."

THE letter also makes a sincere and understanding effort to trace the cause of Russian distrust. "The first," according to Mr. Wallace, "is Russian history because it is the setting in which Russians see all actions and policies of the rest of the world. Russian history for over a thousand years has been a succession of attempts, often unsuccessful to resist invasion and conquest—by the Mongols, the Turks, the Swedes, the Germans and the Poles.

"The scant thirty years of the existence of the Soviet government has in Russian eyes been a continuance of their historical struggle for national existence. The first four years of the new regime, from 1917 to 1921, were spent in resisting attempts at destruction by the Japanese, British and French, with some American assistance, and by the several White armies encouraged and financed by the western powers. Then, in 1941, the Soviet state was almost conquered by the Germans after a period during which the western powers had apparently acquiesced in the rearming of Germany in the belief that the Nazis would seek to expand eastward rather than westward. The Russians, therefore, obviously see themselves fighting for their existence in a hostile world.

"Second, it follows that to the Russians all of the defense and security measures of the western powers seem to have an aggressive intent. Our actions to expand our military security system -such steps as extending the Monroe Doctrine to include the arming of the western hemisphere nations, our present monopoly of the atomic bomb, our interest in outlying bases and our general support of the British Empire-appear to them as going far beyond the requirements of defense. I think we might fee! the same if the United States were the only capitalist country in the world, and the principal socialistic countries were creating a level of armed strength far exceeding anything in their previous history. From the Russian point of view, also, the granting of a loan to Britain, and the lack of tangible results on their request to borrow for rehabilitation purposes may be regarded as another evidence of strengthening an anti-Soviet

"Finally, our resistance to her attempt to obtain warm water ports and her own security system in the form of 'friendly' neighboring states seems, from the Russian point of view, to clinch the case. After 25 years of isolation, and after having achieved the status of a major power, Russia believes that she is entitled to recognition of her new status. Our interest in establishing democracy in eastern Europe, where democracy by and large has never existed, seems to her an attempt to reestablish the encirclement of unfriendly neighbors which was created after the last war and which might serve as a springboard for still another effort to destroy her."

Subsequent to the dismissal, President Truman observed that the Byrnes policy is supported by the great majority of American citizens, a statement which will earn general acceptance. But, in the words of the New York Times, in the present state of tension all policies are dangerous, and the path must be followed with great steadiness. That is the real tragedy (of the Wallace episode). The world has seen America stumble, and when America stumbles, the whole world trembles.









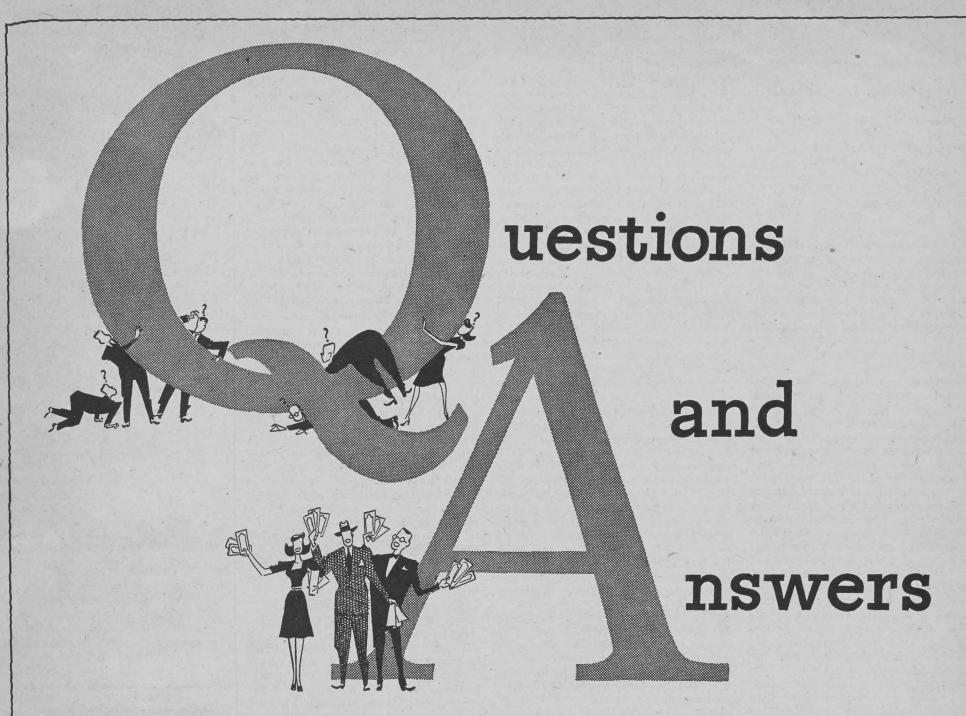
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Q Why are Canada Savings Bonds being offered?

A Because during the war, millions of Canadians learned the savings habit by buying Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. A recent survey shows that 82% of them want to keep on saving by a similar plan.

Q Is the Government selling Canada Savings Bonds just to raise money?

A No. Borrowing needs of the Government can be met by other types of loans. The main purpose of the Canada Savings Bond is to provide Canadians with a convenient way to continue this kind of saving and investment in peacetime.

Q Is there any limit to the amount of Canada Savings Bonds that one person may hold? If so, why?

A Yes. There is a limit of \$2,000 for each individual, but each member of a family may hold bonds up to the limit.

Q What is the price of Canada Savings Bonds?

A 100%. That is, a \$100 bond costs \$100. If payment is not completed on or before November 15th, 1946, interest will be added to the purchase price.

Q In what denominations are Canada Savings Bonds available?

A \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

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Q Can I cash my bond at any time before November 1, 1956?

A Yes, any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will cash your bond immediately at full face value, plus interest at 23/4%, upon your identification as the registered holder.

Q Can Canada Savings Bonds be assigned or transferred?

A They can be cashed, but not assigned or transferred. This is necessary to prevent any individual from acquiring more than the authorized limit.

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Q What interest is paid on Canada Savings Bonds?

A 234% — payable yearly on November 1st from 1947 to 1956, by coupon cashable without charge at any branch in Canada of any bank.

Q Are interest coupons registered?

A No. They are payable to bearer.

REGISTRATION PROTECTION

• Why is it necessary to register Canada Savings Bonds?

A Registration gives protection in case your bond is lost, stolen or destroyed. It is also the simplest way to ensure that individuals do not hold more than the \$2,000 limit.

Q In whose name can Canada Savings Bonds be registered?

A They can be registered only in the name of one individual, adult or minor, up to the amount of the authorized limit.

Q Can Canada Savings Bonds registered in the name of a child be cashed?

A Yes. Banks are familiar with the necessary regulations.

Q Can Canada Savings Bonds be disposed of when registered in the name of a deceased person?

A Yes, any bank will supply the necessary information.

Q Can I replace my Canada Savings Bonds, if they are lost, stolen or destroyed?

A Yes. It is wise, however, to keep Canada Savings Bonds in a safe place, as you would any other valuable documents. In case of loss you should immediately notify the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, of the circumstances.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO BUY

Q Where can I buy Canada Savings Bonds?

A At any branch of a bank or from an authorized investment dealer, stock broker, trust or loan company — or through the payroll savings plan if this is in operation at your place of employment.

Q How do I pay for Canada Savings Bonds?

A In any of the following 3 ways:

1. By payment in full at time of purchase.

2. By monthly instalments through a bank, trust or loan company.

3. By regular deductions from pay, where employers operate the Payroll Savings Plan.

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Canada Savings Bonds

World's Wheat Position in Review

A page of Monthly Commentary furnished by United Grain Growers Ltd.

High Prices for Wheat

The top price for Canadian wheat, as this page goes to press, is \$2.22. That applies to durum wheat sold to countries other than Great Britain. Early in September the Wheat Board announced that it was charging a premium of 15 cents per bushel for the top grade of durum wheat, as compared to No. 1 Northern. Consequently when Great Britain buys durum wheat it will pay \$1.70 per bushel for it, basis lakehead and Pacific coast terminals, instead of the price of \$1.55 per bushel which applies to No. 1 Northern. Other countries buying durum wheat, however, will have to pay \$2.22 per bushel, made up of a basic price of \$2.07 per bushel for No. 1 Northern and a 15 cent premium for durum.

Last month, on this page, it was stated that the export price to countries other than Great Britain had been established by the Canadian Wheat Board at \$2.05 per bushel, which price at that time applied only to wheat in the form of flour. At that time the Wheat Board was not allowing the export of unmilled wheat, except to Great Britain, because of the shortage of supplies. It was then expected that when new crop wheat was available in quantity the export price for unmilled wheat would be higher than when exported in the form of flour. It was assumed to be necessary to sell wheat for milling at a lower price than unmilled wheat, to keep on a competitive basis with the United States. That is because the American miller can get much higher prices for his bran and shorts, than are available under price ceilings to the Canadian miller. However, the Wheat Board subsequently sold some unmilled wheat for export on the basis of \$2.05 per bushel. That price was later advanced by 2 cents per bushel to the level of \$2.07.

Such wheat can most conveniently be referred to as "open market" wheat for, as there is no open market for wheat in Canada, sales to other countries than Great Britain are made, as nearly as possible, on the basis of open market prices prevailing at Chicago.

Even in the United States, however, it is hardly correct to refer to export sales as being made under open market conditions. During the last crop year the United States government, through its agency, the Commodity Credit Corporation, took over the business of exporting wheat from the United States—a step taken for two different reasons. One was to ensure that exports to other countries would correspond with allocations made by the combined Food Board and the United Nations. The other was that wheat for a time was in such short supply that export commitments could only be met by impounding a certain percentage of wheat brought to market. The government of the United States, however, has always considered it objectionable to have different governents engaged directly in international trade transactions, and at the end of the last crop year announced the intention of returning export trade to private channels. Some weeks ago, however, export of wheat by the Commodity Credit Corporation was resumed, and once again private trade was excluded from this business. The accepted explanation of this step is a desire to prevent prices on the American market rising unduly because of competition of foreign countries for wheat supplies. The wheat market there is no longer subject to any ceiling regulations, which the government decided were no longer necessary for the protection of price

levels to consumers. The very large United States crop harvested in 1946 was counted on to keep prices from rising unduly high, and, as a matter of fact, after controls were removed the wheat price remained fairly stable, in the neighborhood of \$2.00 per bushel. That crop is reported to have been larger than 1,100,000,000 bushels. However, due to transportation difficulties it is moving somewhat slowly to market and to seaboard, and the export demand might be much in excess of quantities readily available. The Commodity Credit Corporation, by regulating buying for export in accordance with available supplies, evidently hopes to be able to keep the price down to a reasonable level.

The Canadian Wheat Board has not published any figures as to the quantities of wheat sold on an open market basis. It has, however, published a list of some sixty countries to which exports of flour may be made. It is understood that some very substantial bookings have been made, sufficient to keep Canadian mills operating to capacity. So far most of the wheat reaching terminals has been absorbed by Great Britain. The requirements of that country, under the British Wheat Agreement, are 160,000,000 bushels to be supplied on the basis of \$1.55. That quantity, sold at 20 cents per bushel more than the Wheat Board initial price of \$1.35, will leave the Wheat Board with a profit of about \$31,000,000, because carrying charges, under the Agreement, are at British and not at Canadian expense. About 50,000,-000 bushels will be required for Canadian milling, to be provided at the price of \$1.25 per bushel, representing a loss of about \$5,000,000 to come out of the profits made on exported wheat. There may well be 125,000,000 bushels to be exported at a large profit. Thus, if the present price structure remains unchanged, the handling of the 1946 crop may leave in the hands of the Wheat Board a surplus of over \$100,000,000. The surplus retained by the Wheat Board from the 1945 crop, although the amount has not yet been published, may amount to another \$25,000,000. That surplus will not be distributed to wheat producers until some time after 1950. In the meantime it will remain in Government hands providing what will be in essence, a guarantee, thus protecting the government against loss on its guarantee of \$1.35 per bushel on the crops of 1947, 1948, and 1949.

The World Price of Wheat

What is the world price of wheat? That is a question which must be solved by the government of Canada and the government of the United Kingdom before the end of 1947. Before that time the two governments are to negotiate the price to be paid by Great Britain for 140,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to be sold to Britain from the crop of 1948-49. For such wheat Britain has guaranteed a minimum price of \$1.25 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at lakehead and Pacific coast terminals. But while that is a minimum, the actual negotiated price may well be higher. The agreement states that in determining the prices for the crop years 1948-49 and 1949-50 the United Kingdom government will have regard to the difference between the \$1.55 basic price for the first two years of the contract and the world prices for wheat in the 1946-47 and 1947-48 crop years. Even if it were certain what is meant by the world price of wheat, it would not be easy to interpret the clause in question.

Certainly, however, it seems to recognize the fact that in obtaining wheat at \$1.55 for two years Britain is obtaining a very substantial present advantage and undertakes to give some later compensation. Suppose, for example, it is determined that the world price for wheat this year and next year averages \$2.05 per bushel, or 50 cents more than the contract price. That would mean an annual advantage to Great Britain of \$80,000,000. It is possible to interpret the contract to mean that in such case Great Britain will add \$80,000,000, or, say, 55 cents per bushel, to the \$1.25 minimum specified for the crop of 1948-49 and the minimum price of \$1.00 per bushel stipulated for the following crop. But it is not going to be easy to determine what is the world price of wheat just now. It might be supposed to be \$2.07 per bushel because Canada is selling some wheat for export on that basis, and so, also, is the United States. But perhaps before you can calculate a world price you have to take into an average the price now being paid for Canadian wheat by Great Britain, and the price of \$1.25 which applies to Canadian wheat consumed in this country. You might also have to take into account the price paid by Great Britain to its own farmers, domestic prices on the continent of Europe and also the prices at which Australia and Argentina are exporting wheat. These are sometimes higher and sometimes lower than Canadian and American open market prices. This is just one of the many problems which must be kept in mind in watching how the British wheat contract works out and in determining to what extent it has been satisfactory.

Possible New Wheat Contracts

Ever since the British wheat contract was signed there has been great uncertainty as to what other international wheat agreements, bilateral or multilateral, might emerge, with Canada as one of the contracting parties. Three different types of agreement have seemed possible:

- 1. Direct contracts between Canada and certain other countries, such as Holland or Belgium for definite quantities of wheat at definite prices.
- 2. A general world wheat agreement arising out of the Washington wheat agreement.
- 3. An agreement for a world Food Board.

Taking the first of these in order, as soon as the British wheat agreement was signed by Canada the question arose as to the price basis for wheat to be sold to other countries. That was immediately solved by announcement from the Government of Canada that the Wheat Board would be expected to sell to other countries on the basis of world prices, which for the present at least appears to mean the price registered on the Chicago market. No longer were other countries to get, as they had previously been getting, the advantage of the \$1.55 ceiling which had prevailed on Canadian wheat exports. At once reports were published that Holland, Belgium, and certain other countries were seeking to make contracts with Canada, and negotiations were in progress. No particulars were published but the general assumption was that agreements in line with the British agreement were not contemplated. Indeed it would be practically impossible, in view of the uncertainties of production, for Canada to make large scale commitments over

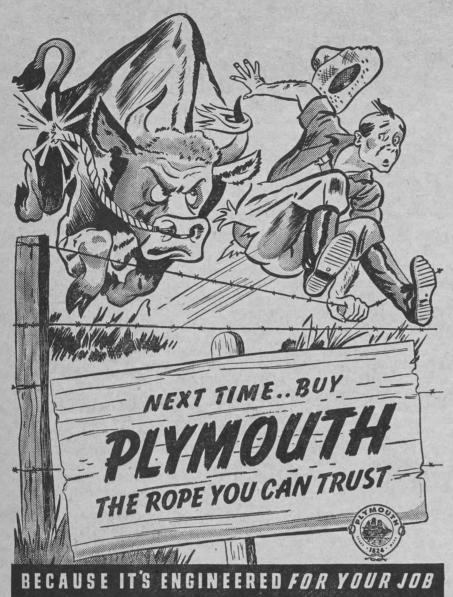
a period of years. On that account it was assumed that if deals were made they might, for example, include an undertaking to supply Belgium with 40,000,000 bushels from the present crop at \$2.00 per bushel, with corresponding commitments to other countries up to the limit of available supplies. The chief advantage to any country making such a contract would be to make sure of a definite quantity within a twelve month period. The advantage to Canada would be in maintaining a place in the markets of such importing countries. Both buyer and seller, of course, would be taking the risk of some subsequent dissatisfaction if it later proved that the price agreed on had been either too high or too low. Undoubtedly there would be danger of later friction on this

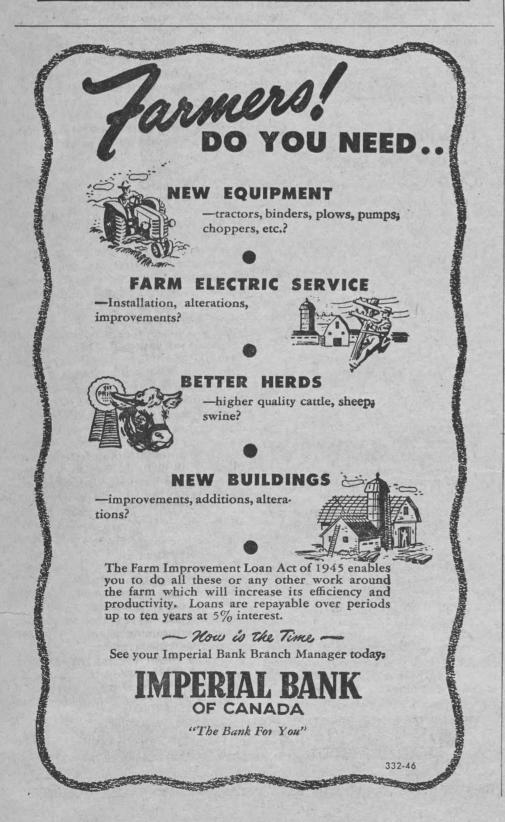
Negotiations for an International Agreement

Concurrently with these negotiations with specific importing countries, discussions were carried on at Washington by a committee of the International Wheat Council. That council had been established in 1942 to administer the Washington wheat agreement, which was never brought into effect. The Washington agreement had been designed merely to provide the foundation for a general international agreement. The committee was expected to draft an international agreement which might find general favor, and to establish machinery for controlling international prices and international trade in wheat. Both Canada and Great Britain were represented on the committee, although they had recently made a wheat contract, which presumably would be unworkable under a general international agreement or would make such general agreement itself unwork-

While no formal statement has been issued, reports from observers in Washington at the time are to the effect that the different countries are as far apart as ever from reaching an understanding about a workable international agreement. Some critics in the United States attribute this situation to the Canadian-British agreement. Others suggest fundamental difficulties which would prevent adherence of the United States to the pact. One is that ideas of price which prevail in that country are much at variance with those of Great Britain. Any international agreement satisfactory to the United States would have to contemplate a price range in the neighborhood of \$2.00 per bushel instead of the \$1.55 basis for which Great Britain has recently contracted with Canada. Still more important, it is believed, is the opposition of the government of the United States to direct governmental participation in international trade. There is still another difficulty, reluctance on the part of the United States to see any general sanction for subsidized exports. When the Washington agreement was concluded in 1942 it seemed to imply that if wheat for export was not available in the United States at the agreed on international price, government subsidies would be forthcoming to ensure that the full American quota would be exported. Since that time, however, the United States has made it clear that no such export subsidies will be forthcoming. Besides the American position, there is the problem of Russia, unwilling at the present time to limit her freedom of action by international agreements, and also that of Argentina which has not been on very good terms with the United States.

Turn to page 47







Alberta Man Wins Scholarship

H. W. Harries, of the Dominion Economics Division, University of Alberta, Edmonton, has been awarded the Agricultural Institute Scholarship sponsored by United Grain Growers Limited. He is to conduct study of basic considerations involved in formulating an agricultural policy for Canada and his work will be carried on first at the University of Toronto and later at the University of

Mr. Harries, whose home address is 816-5th Avenue West, Calgary, is a graduate of the University of Alberta and holds a master of science degree from Iowa State College.

This U.G.G. Scholarship is one of 20 scholarships, each valued at \$800, awarded to Canadian scientists for advanced training in the agricultural field. The scholarships were arranged for and awarded by the Agricultural Institute of Canada, and the one awarded to Mr. Harries was provided by United Grain Growers Limited.—Edmonton, Alta.

An Adventurous Bear

The residents of the little town of Pontrilas had some real excitement early in September when a huge black bear was seen ambling in a small field just across the road from the elevators. U.G.G. agent Nels Witherow took a few pot shots at the intruder but without success, and it was only after he was chased for over a mile that he was finally shot in the bluff around Currie Bros. house. The animal measured eight feet in length.

This is the second bear hunt agent Witherow has had this summer. While on a fishing trip earlier in the season north of Waskesin with Ernie Martin and Fred King, their tent was ripped open and the contents pawed over by a too friendly grizzly. This bear also met a similar fate, but only after these scared fishermen had spent a restless night or two. Do bears "come in threes" asks Mr. Witherow; "if so, when may No 3 be expected?"-Wadena, Sask.

Red Cross Worker Honored

The Red Cross work group of Renwer held a tea in honor of Mrs. Kyryluk prior to her departure with her family to take up residence in Winnipeg. Mrs. Morris made a presentation, on behalf of the group, of a beautiful electric

During the nine years they have resided at Renwer Mrs. Kyruluk has always worked hard for every good cause and will be missed as a good neighbor and friend. Mr. Kyryluk is an employee of the C.N.R.-Renwer, Man.

Plan Veterans' Settlement Area

A large settlement scheme for veterans is being planned on approximately 60,000 acres of crown land in the Big Burn area of the Carrot River Valley. Saskatchewan government crews have been busy on clearing operations and expect to have the land ready for the first crop in 1948. The intention is to have many of the farms operated on a co-operative basis. The government, it is stated, will seed and harvest the first crop and soldier settlers will take over in 1949. The intention, as explained. is to avoid the mistake which was made in the past when settlers were placed on new land without the necessary machinery for clearing and breaking.

This land lies about 28 miles east of Carrot River and there is about 200,000 additional acres of crown land which is suitable for farming and it is expected that this new land will likely be cleared and cropped at a later date.-Carrot River, Sask.

Success with Fall Rye

The growing of fall rye in this district has increased to a great extent in the last few years. It was tried out in the first place on mossy soil and turned out to be a great success, the best stands and yields being in places where the moss is deepest and where other grains lodge badly. The variety mostly grown has been developed from a few pounds of seed brought to this country from Europe a number of years ago.—Carrot River, Sask.

Passing of an Old-Timer

This district recently lost an old-timer in the death of Mrs. Mary Milne, wife of Alex. C. Milne. Mrs. Milne was born in Scotland and had resided in the Emerson district since 1910. She was an active member of Marais United Church and highly esteemed both as a church worker, a good neighbor and friend. -Christie, Man.

Welcome Home to War Veterans

Ex-service personnel of Saltcoats and immediate district were officially welcomed home at a banquet and dance in the auditorium of the Town Hall. Chairman Jack Ford read the names of the 78 men and women who had enlisted from Saltcoats and each was presented with an engraved fountain pen and certificate as souvenirs from the town of Saltcoats.-Saltcoats, Saskatchewan.

Pioneer Since 1886 Passes

William Shaw Burnett, a resident of this district since 1886, died recently at the age of 78. Mr. Burnett served as an elder and a steward of the United Church for 33 years and was on the Dufferin municipal council from 1929 until 1941. He was also a director of the Agricultural Society and exhibited at many fairs with marked success. -Graysville, Man.

Fine Garden Club Event

The Strathclair Home Grounds and Garden Club finished out another successful year with the judging of the different entries. Despite the cold and late spring there was a good showing. The classes were divided into the following competitions: Town Home Grounds, Country Home Grounds; Town Vegetable Gardens and Country Ve etable Gardens. To encourage everyone to take part in the garden competition, anyone having 12 stable lines of vegetables was entitled to the highest awards, providing of course his garden has the required qualifications otherwise. In the Home Grounds competition, it was the desire of the club that everyone in the town and also in the district surrounding Strathclair take part and show an interest in this project. Since the club was started a number of years ago there has been a definite improvement in the appearance of both town and district, and the club members have received very complimentary comments regarding their work. The judging this season resulted in the following awards (1st, 2nd and 3rd, in order):

Town Home Grounds: Wm. Holmes, Wm. Harding, Mrs. W. E. Wilson.

Town Vegetable Garden: Dr. Mc-Kenzie, J. S. Warrington, Wm. Harding. Rose, Mrs. J. D. Dalgarno, Mrs. A. Grills. Country Vegetable Garden: Mrs. Geo. Rose, Miss A. Kippan, Dan Burgess.-Strathclair, Man.

Search for 21/2-Year Old Boy

An urgent call for searchers came to the district recently to locate 21/2-yearold Teddy Anderson, who was missed from the farm home late in the afternoon. Some 250 searchers answered the call and after an eight-hour search in the bushland Teddy was located over 11/2 miles from home. None the worse for his experience, he had fallen asleep by the side of a trail. While Teddy slept happily the rest of us spent anxious hours in wide-awake search!-Silverton, Man.

Freak Accident

Louis Barthell, local garage keeper, considers himself a very lucky man. Recently an east bound freight travelling approximately 40 miles per hour collided with the truck he was operating at the railway crossing east of Lougheed. The truck he was driving was caught on the cow-catcher and carried several hundred yards before the train could be brought to a stop. Rescue workers worked frantically to pry him loose from the wreckage in which he was trapped.

The truck was so badly smashed that it seemed impossible that anyone could have escaped such an accident, but to the astonishment of all, Mr. Barthell escaped without a scratch.-Lougheed,

A Good Neighbor Passes

The passing of Mrs. Sonny Hawtin, of Cadogan, is a sad loss to this community. Mrs. Hawtin was the wife of Sonny Hawtin, formerly U.G.G. agent at Cadogan.-Cadogan, Alberta.

First Load to U.G.G. Elevator

The first load of 1946-47 crop to be brought to Bashaw was delivered by Chas. Nosland to U.G.G. elevator. The delivery was rye, and graded 2 C.W.-Bashaw, Alta.

Camrose Pair Wed Fifty Years

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Weisser recently celebrated the 50th wedding anniversary

Country Home Grounds: Mrs. Geo. of their marriage. The happy event was re-enacted at the local Baptist Church. The bride's attendants were the youngest daughter, Lillian, and the eldest daughter, Hannah.

The bridegroom was attended by his eldest son, Ben, and the youngest son, Clarance.—Camrose, Alberta.

Forthcoming Livestock Sale

The annual sale of pure-bred bulls and females by the Camrose Community Sale and Livestock association has been set for November 7 and 8. Judging will take place on the first day and the sale on the second.

John Woods is the chairman of the association and C. F. Mohler is the vicechairman. The directors are C. J. Duggan and Gilbert Hoyme, Camrose; Chauncey Flint, New Norway; Gordon Wilson, Duhamel; Arnold Hoveland and Frank Mohler, Camrose; Stanley Gould, Rosalind; R. H. Hume, Camrose; George Goldberg, Camrose; Algar Lyseng, Camrose, Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin; Russell Roose, Camrose; and J. E. Stuart is the secretary-treasurer.—Camrose, Alta.

Women's Institute Resumes Fall Work

The Parksville Women's Institute announce the resumption of monthly meetings following the summer vacation period. The first of these meetings was held on September 4 with Mrs. Tryon. president, in the chair. Arrangements were made for the Upper Island September conference. Mrs. Dennis, provincial president, and Dr. Amyot, minister of education, were expected to attend the conference. The local delegate was to be Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Sawyer, of Qualicum Beach, is president of the district board. -Parksville, B.C.

Celebrates Ninety-first Birthday

A unique birthday celebration was held at the home of Olaf Wiltzen, of Ross Creek, when he celebrated his 91st birthday. Mr. Wiltzen proudly boasts 69 children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, great, great grandchildren. He is one of the real old-timers in this district where he homesteaded in 1898. -Chipman, Alberta.

POSSIBLE NEW WHEAT CONTRACTS

Continued from page 45

The desire of Canadian farmers to see this country participate in an international wheat agreement, if a satisfactory one can be devised, has frequently been manifested, and there is no doubt that Canadian representatives did their best in this connection. Quite evidently, however, there is no use in insisting upon an international agreement if the other countries concerned are unable or do not want to agree upon its terms.

Proposals for a World Food Board

The latest proposal, put forward by Sir John Boyd Orr, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, is for a World Food Board. This was discussed at a recent meeting of F.A.O. held in Copenhagen. Functions of that Board would be:

- 1. To stabilize prices of agricultural commodities on the world markets, including provision of the necessary funds for stabilizing operations.
- 2. To establish a world food reserve adequate for any emergency that might arise through failure of crops in any part of the world.
- 3. To provide funds for financing the disposal of surplus agricultural products on special terms to countries where the need for them is most urgent.
- 4. To co-operate with organizations concerned with international credits for industrial and agricultural development, and with trade and commodity policy, in order that their common ends might be more quickly and effectively achieved.

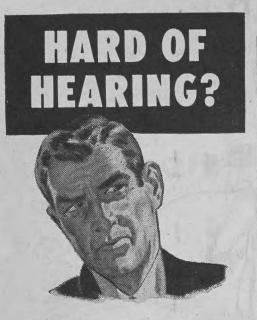
Applied to wheat, the idea would be for the World Food Board to buy stocks for holding whenever prices should reach a certain minimum level and to sell them again whenever a certain higher price could be obtained.

Canadian representatives backed the scheme, and tentative approval was given by the passing of a resolution empowering a committee to work on the plan. If adopted it would be of special interest to Canada because wheat lends itself to storage better than any other food commodity and Canada is better equipped than any other country to provide wheat storage. Consequently the operations of such a Board, to a large extent, would mean transactions in Canadian wheat. In essence, such a Board would be performing the same functions as were performed by the Government of Canada when it bought surplus wheat during the war and held it for subsequent disposal. Such a plan would be largely dependent upon the financial support from Great Britain and the United States, but so far the attitude of the latter country towards the proposal is not much more than lukewarm. It must be admitted that the successful operation of such a plan would require a much greater degree of friendly co-operation between different world governments than it has yet been possible to establish. Indeed it has been suggested that in a world where a plan like this could operate successfully world economy might be so prosperous as to make such a scheme hardly necessary.





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PESTS OR PALS?

Continued from page 5

or police dogs are fine animals, but we also know that occasional members of this breed become wanton killers among sheep and calves and poultry.

The same individual variations apply to the coyote as a breed: some become poultry and sheep killers by chance and inclination, while the majority live on the legitimate food provided by nature—mice, rabbits, and a few birds, with the harmful mice making up the greater bulk of their food. Did you know that coyote pups learn to stalk and pounce and kill by preying on fat grasshoppers during August?

Foxes are smaller editions of coyotes regarding food-gathering, with mice their chief interest at meal-time. Due to the greater value of the luxuriant fox-pelt, these animals have been drastically reduced in numbers and aren't nearly so prevalent as the more wily

WHAT about the odoriferous skunk? The terrible weapon carried by this animal makes it an unwelcome visitor around most farms, where the family dog or cat or the head man himself may get sprayed. Those who have studied skunks agree unanimously that the animals mind their own business most of the time, using their horrible perfume only when attacked or startled. At a boys' camp near Gull Lake, Alberta, wild skunks have been coming around every summer for years to accept handouts from the lads, the animals wandering freely among the dining tables without having once offended in a malodorous manner. Farmers have told me about skunks living under granaries year after year without sprinkling the atmosphere, because no one bothered them. Usually it is the hapless farm dog which forces the issue and gets the whole neighborhood reeking.

Quite apart from the bad smell, does the skunk rate as a pest or a pal? Many farmers consider these animals harmful because of their infrequent but destructive raids on hen-houses—where they not only kill poultry but also eat eggs. A skunk is nearly as wanton a killer as the weasel when it gains access to a poorly constructed poultry house, and in the old days of setting eggs under a broody hen the skunk often pilfered the eggs even when it didn't bother to kill the hen.

Yet skunks are useful, if they can be kept out of the poultry house. Not only do these animals kill mice, but they are among the farmers' best helpers in the continual battle against grasshoppers. During the grasshopper season skunks prey on these destructive insects almost exclusively, though few farmers know about this habit because of the nocturnal nature of the skunk family. Dissected specimens of skunks, shot during the grasshopper season, reveal stomachs stuffed full of the harmful insects, the skunks eating hundreds daily. During the night hours grasshoppers are more or less torpid while at rest among the grass roots, hence can be easily picked up by foraging skunks. Even during the daytime skunks are adept at pouncing on active grasshoppers. When such insects are not available to them the rest of the year, skunks prefer mice to all other food. They are really useful to farmers, if we can forgive them for causing the occasional bad smell.

THERE is one really bad hawk, the goshawk or blue hawk. This is a large, swift-flying bird visiting the farmlands

during the winter season. Goshawks usually spend the summers in the evergreen forests of the northlands or the mountains, spreading back to settlement areas during the fall and raiding the chicken runs all through the snowy season.

Their customary method of hunting a fat pullet is to take up a secretive position among trees near the farm yard, where farmer and poultry cannot see the watching hawk. When a juicy-looking chicken leaves the shelter of the coop and wanders out into the open yard where it presents a good target, the goshawk leaves its hidden perch and flies on swift-flapping wings directly towards its victim, striking the pullet with extended talons and flying off with the prize at once. It is all over in a moment, long before the farmer can rush to the house to get a rifle or gun. And from then on, the robbed farmer is inclined to think of the whole hawk tribe as being a bad bunch -exactly the same reasoning as claiming that the human race is worthless because it contains a few criminals.

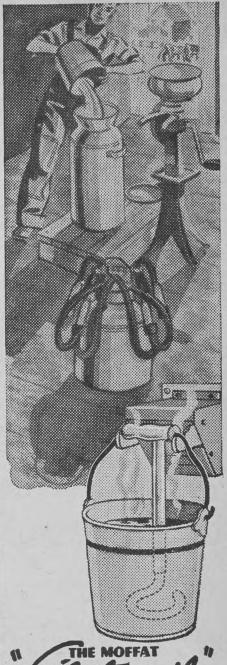
The wing action of the goshawk is always swift—they never soar. The body size is somewhat larger than that of a crow, while the color of the adult is blue-grey predominantly, with juvenile plumage showing a lot of streaks on the breast. The eyes are fiercely red. And they seldom perch out in the open, prefering a well screened location—any hawk perched out in the open is likely to be one of the large broad-winged soaring hawks beneficial to farmers.

The blue-grey Cooper's hawk, smaller than the goshawk, may occasionally grab a half-grown chicken, but the woodland loving Cooper's hawk is fortunately scarce in most farming districts.

MOST of the other members of the hawk family apt to be seen by farmers are truly worthwhile birds. All the large soaring hawks are gopher feeders; this group includes the well known redtailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, broad-winged hawk, Swainson's hawk, and the feather-chapped rough-leg hawks. These are all heavy-bodied birds that depend on soaring, rather than much wing-flapping, to get from here to there. They are fond of perching out in the open on fence post or telephone pole or on the top of some prominent tree. Their vocals are screaming whistles or cries. When hunting they soar in slow circles above the grain and pasture fields, suddenly swooping down on an unsuspecting gopher.

Each of these large hawks requires at least one gopher per day for food, killing two and three gophers per day when hunting for their nestlings. It is known that immature birds of the redtailed variety sometimes pick up a pullet in the autumn after the gophers have started hibernating, but try to remember that their gopher and mousekilling qualities make them worth far more than revenge for a one dollar pullet. Worked out on a basis of how much wheat and other grains these hawks save for the farmer by killing destructive ground squirrels and mice, each bird of this sort is worth about \$1,000 as result of what the hawk can actually save the farmer in grain during the course of the bird's twenty-year life. Yet most farmers persist in calling them "chicken-hawks" and too often shoot these law-protected birds.

Another well known hawk, one that is often shot by the ardent hawk-bater, is the long-tailed, broad-winged, flapping and soaring harrier of the sloughs, the marsh hawk. The male is a neat grey color with a distinctive patch of white feathers showing at the base of the tail, while the larger females and juveniles are dark brown and also marked with white feathers on the upper base



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of the tail. They flap and soar over the marshes, often no more than ten or fifteen feet above the ground, wheeling back and forth over the slough grass and peering downward for victims. Sportsmen claim they catch a lot of ducks-undoubtedly the marsh hawk will accept a wounded duck and serves us well by putting such unfortunate birds out of misery every fall.

ONCE in a great while a marsh hawk will chance over a farm yard and may grab a young chick. But most of the time this hawk is hunting mice, preying on them in the regions where mice thrive because of the screening protection of the long slough grass, from which areas the pestilent rodents spread out to adjoining pasture and grain lands. The writer once watched two adult marsh hawks hunting food for their family of four: in the course of four hours the two hawks captured eleven mice! From mid-April to mid-October marsh hawks feed heavily upon mice and deservedly earn our gratitude for this work.

The beautiful little sparrow hawk, the tiny hawk of the telephone posts, is the insect falcon. Sparrow hawks sometimes pick up a sparrow or two when grasshoppers are not abundant, but most of the time these colorful little falcons prey upon insect pests.

Even if all hawks, bad ones as well as good, were strictly protected by law and that law was respected by all shooters, the poultry loss to farmers would be insignificant compared with the resultant benefits derived from giving the good members of the family a chance to thrive and work at controlling the gophers, mice, and insects which harass our croplands.

ALL the owls are excellent mousers, abroad at night when most of the mice are also active. One very large owl, over twenty inches long and with prominent feather horns showing on the large and cat-like head, is known as a destructive bird. This is the great horned owl, and such owls will kill poultry, turkey poults, game birds such as ruffed grouse and prairie chicken and even ducks at times. While great horned owls probably pick up mice and rats in some numbers, most experts agree that this particular owl's food list is more harmful than beneficial.

But all the other owls of the farming belt are truly wonderful mousers, the screech owl of the east, the burrowing owl of the prairies, the short-eared owl of the marshlands, the long-eared owl of wooded coulees, the hawk-owl of the conifer woods, and the charming little boreal owl which sings "to-to-toto-to-to" hour after hour during the nights of March and April. Every one is a mouser of ability, a worthwhile pal for the farmer to know and protect. The variety most subject to abuse is the short-eared owl, a plentiful and rather trusting bird often seen by daylight and large enough to make the uninformed person confuse it with the harmful great horned owl. Short-eared owls love the marshlands, coming out in the late afternoon or early evening to sit on a prominent post and leaving the perch at times to flap over the nearby slough grasses in quest of mice. As said before, the screening grasses of the marshy areas are hotbeds where mice breed and thrive, and short-eared owls and marsh hawks serve farmers well by patrolling such areas.

THERE you have the list of pests who are in reality the farmers' pals weasels, coyotes, skunks, hawks, and owls. We could also argue that the badger provides a valuable check on the gopher hordes, but the huge holes left behind by badgers cause many stockmen to dislike this wonderfully interesting and now scarce animal of the western plains. Snakes might be added to the list of pals most folk call pests, for garter snakes kill a lot of mice and feed on insects, too. Bats of Canada are all beneficial, yet many folk view them with horror and recall many old and silly superstitions about these nocturnal fliers who prey most heavily upon

Above all else, we should protect and encourage any animal or bird that feeds on meadow-mice. The vole is a rodent which will become a serious pest in future years, unless we change our attitude towards the natural enemies of mice. Farming conditions have created a mousey heaven on this continent and the vole tribes are increasing at an alarming rate. The momentary gain of a one dollar weasel skin doesn't compensate us for the momentary loss of a one dollar pullet, when it means that the unseen destruction by mice is thus allowed to go on unchecked and cause fifty or more dollars worth of damage to each quarter-section per year. Another plague-period is now due in western Canada, when voles will thrive in tremendous numbers. The time has come to protect all creatures who can help us control those mouse-millions. Find out about your pals among the so-called "pests" and let them go to work to keep your acres clean.



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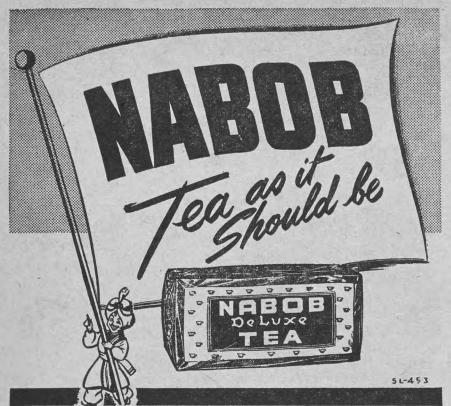
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Southwest Review.

The story of a bucking horse told

T was in 1938 and folks of Refugio, Texas, were pulling off a little two-bit rodeo. The program promised nothing unusual; but when the announcer unexpectedly called an ex-

hibition bronc ride—"Buck West coming out on Sad Sam!"—everybody sat up and took notice.

The handlers led Sad Sam into the bucking chutes for saddling, and the old horse sure didn't look like the outlaw bronc known from Pendleton, Ore., to New York's Madison Square Gardens. He was just a big old rawboned bay, spur-scarred from head to foot and shaggy as a brush-frazzled saddle blanket. He was tub-footed, jug-headed, and had a right ear drooping at a forlorn angle. He stood with the air of dejection that had caused him to be named Sad Sam seventeen years before.

Up in the stands an old Nueces River rider slapped a grizzly faced partner on the leg. "Wash," he said, "Buck West's overmatched hisself this time. Sad Sam'll throw him clean up into the judge's stand."

"Ten years back," Walsh said, "you'd a-been right. But Buck'll ride him now. Sad Sam's too old and stove-up from dragging a fresno in a slush pit."

"He's dead - old," agreed Nueces.
"Twenty-one, they tell me. And Long
Tom Heard just unhooked him last
night from another week in harness. But
you watch; he'll hang Buck's chin on
the moon!"

From the top bar of the chute, West slapped a bucking saddle down on the old horse's back and Sad Sam didn't even flinch. Most broncs will fall back on their haunches and fight every step of the way into the chutes, then try to climb out over the top; but Sad Sam hadn't even tightened the halter shank the chute man led him by.

The rider eased himself down onto the horse. Sad Sam didn't move. West rocked his saddle to make certain he was all set, then nodded to the chute man, who yanked the chute gates apart.

Sam Sam lunged out and exploded into the arena, coughing and roaring like a meat-hungry lion. There was no fancy pinwheeling or rolling his belly up to the sun. Sad Sam didn't try to catch a man off-balance. His was just hard, straight-away bucking, but the kind to beat a man to death in the saddle.

By the fifth leap, Buck West couldn't have found his saddle seat with a forked stick. He left Sad Sam in a spread-eagle dive that ended when his bare head slapped against an arena fence post.

The pick - up men spurred out to cut the horse off before he could paw the unconscious man to death. But Sad Sam stood within three steps of the fallen rider, staring down at him

with a sort of sad, worried look, as if he half wished he hadn't thrown him so hard. Sad Sam wasn't a man killer.

They carted West off to a hospital, and up in the grandstands the Nueces River rider crowed to his partner. "What'd I tell you, Walsh? Why it takes a damned good rider just to keep his seat on a fence and watch that ole hoss."

The first time anybody ever paid any attention to Sad Sam was in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1921, when W. T. Johnston, who furnished stock for the big rodeos, was shaping up his string of bucking horses for the coming season. Johnston had thirty head of new horses from Wyoming. Outlaws and man haters, most of them, wicked as sin.

Johnston ordered his men to saddle and mount each one, but to quit the saddle as soon as a horse was pitching good. That way, a bronc got to thinking he was throwing his rider every time. Later, in a rodeo arena, a horse trained like that would put all he had into unloading his rider.

But the first of Johnston's hands to mount a big, sleep-headed four-year-old bay never got a chance to quit the saddle. He was wiping up the arena with his shirttail before he knew what had happened.

Sad Sam made the round of the rodeos that year—Boston, New York, Chicago, and others not so big. Nobody paid him any particular attention. He was just another rodeo brone, a little uglier than most, a little more comical-looking, maybe. But he soon got to be a favorite of the chute hands. They could walk into a corral full of bad horses and catch him where he stood. He'd even help them corner the others. But the minute you threw a leg across his back to straddle him, he'd land you in the misty Beyond.

By the wind-up of his second season, it dawned on the riders that nobody had ever stayed on Sad Sam till the whistle blew.

The fans, too, came to recognize the bay bronc. They liked the way he gave a rider every chance to get set before he made a windmill out of him. They liked the godawful roar he cut loose with when he left the chutes. Best of all, they loved that remorseful look Sad Sam invariably turned on a rider he'd just finished stacking up.



A form of indignity to which Sad Sam never submitted.

The busters who rode Sad Sam, though - they felt different about it. Whenever a man drew Sad Sam he knew he wouldn't be in the prize money that day.

Pete Knight, who once held the world championship for bronc riding, drew Sad Sam for a ride in New York, in Boston and in Chicago. Pete was strong as a bull. He could hook one forefinger over a doorway and chin himself three times. Pete sat a bucking saddle as if it had grown to the seat of his pants. But even Pete wasn't man enough to draw money riding Sad Sam.

But age stacks up on a horse, and in 1930 Sad Sam got so he wouldn't buck at night. The floodlights seemed to baffle him. Any time a man mounted him in daylight, understand, there was still hell to pay. But more and more of the big shows were being held at night and that finished Sam for the big time.

Johnston sold him to the Heard cousins, Long Tom and Short Tom, who hauled oil-field equipment. Sad Sam never fought the work. He bucked with the harness a few times, then caught on. One evening when the teams plodded in, Dobe Lewis, his little Negro teamster, was sitting sideways on Sad Sam's back.

Long Tom Heard stepped out of his office. "Dobe!" he yelled, "don't you know you can't ride that Sad Sam

"Yassah," Dobe explained. "I knows about dat. But me'n old Sam, boss, we's got us an understanding. I don't puts no foot across old Sam's back and old Sam, he don't throws me!"

Watching Dobe ride Sad Sam into the barns, Long Tom wondered how much fight was left in the old horse. That night he and Short Tom decided to put on a little home-town rodeo the following Sunday. That country was full of ranch-hand brush-poppers who'd mount any bronc just to see if they could ride it. A rodeo would furnish good entertainment for the oil-field workers and might make some money.

From both angles that little two-bit rodeo was a success. And every brushpopper who took a hot seat on Sad Sam hit the dirt-some inside the arena. some out. So the Heards put on little rodeos all over South Texas for several years. They'd work Sad Sam in harness all week, then throw him into a broncbusting show of a Sunday. Still nobody rode him.

N 1940, two years after Sad Sam had sent Buck West to the hospital from that Refugio arena, Rock Reagan put on a rodeo at Beeville and called on Long Tom Heard for the use of the old bay. Sad Sam was twenty-three now; all over him were patches of white hair and patches where there was no hair at all.

But shaggy and decrepit-looking as he was, the men who were to ride the broncs recognized him. Wouldn't a man feel a fool if that beat-up crowbait just happened to unload him! They cornered Reagan in his office. "Reagan," the spokesman said, "you'll either take that old Sad Sam out of the bunch we ride or we'll take out on your show!"

Well, you can't put on a bronc show without riders. Sad Sam was taken out. Long Tom Heard wouldn't put Sad

Sam back in harness after that. A horse twenty-three years old who could still bluff out a bunch of tough rodeo hands didn't deserve hard work. The old bronc was hauled off to his ranch on Blanco Creek and turned out on the pasture.

There, where the grass grew tall, where the water was good and the shade handy, Sad Sam took his ease till the fall of 1944. One day a ranch hand rode in. "Well, Mistah Tom," he said, "I guess the cowhands can rest easy now. Old Sad Sam, he's passed on."

He had lain down in the bed of the creek to take a roll in that pretty white sand and had died when he turned over the first time.

Today none of the ranch hands want

to come right out and say that nobody ever rode Sad Sam. They quote the old range saw:

There ain't no man what can't be throwed:

There ain't no hoss what can't be rode.

But they'll just be dogged if they can recollect a man who ever stayed on till the whistle blowed!

Broadcasting From the Moon

IN scientific circles attention now centres about proposals to send a rocket to the moon. It was first rumored that the United States army was officially interested and conducting the preliminaries. This has been denied, but the magazine Time suggests that the Army could not afford to make an admission that it was behind such an undertaking, lest Congress might think it was engaged in frivolous activities and thereupon cut its estimates.

The information is alleged to come through Dr. J. A. Hutcheson, associate director of the Westinghouse laboratories, and specifies that preparation will be complete for the firing of the first rocket in 18 months time. This looks like an optimistic forecast in view of the scientific work to be completed before the event. Nevertheless it is said that Dr. Hutcheson is now feverishly engaged in designing a radio transmitting apparatus which can be rocketed to the moon and which will, upon arrival, broadcast back to earth.

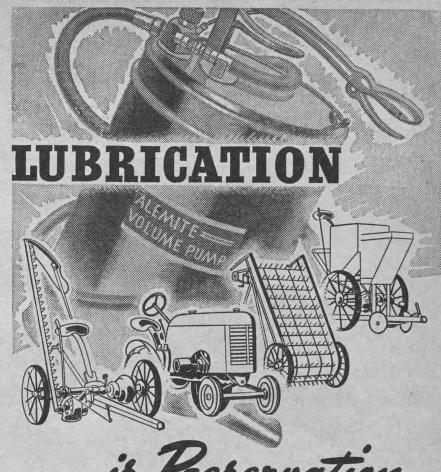
The technical job consists of designing a transmitter of, say, 100 watt capacity which will beam ultra-short waves from the moon to the earth. It should weigh less than 50 pounds. Its power supply can be provided from batteries, which, thanks to wartime invention, will weigh not more than another 50

The whole set will be hermetically sealed in a cabinet about three feet in length and about a foot in depth and width, so as to operate in the near vacuum of the ionosphere, and from the airless surface of the moon itself. At an altitude of about sixty miles above the earth's surface, where the ionosphere begins, air pressure is only about one billionth of that in which we breath.

Assuming a rocket speed of 4.000 miles per hour, it is calculated that it will take about sixty hours to reach the moon. If the built-in radio were broadcasting during all that time it would soon drain its supplying batteries. It is necessary therefore to devise a clock mechanism which would turn the power on at intervals during the flight of the rocket, and at pre-arranged intervals after the arrival of the rocket on the surface of the moon. The power would permit of hourly broadcasts in flight and for a program of several days after

One of the most complicated problems is that of landing on the moon without smashing the rocket by impact. Parachutes will not help because the moon has no atmosphere. One solution put forward is to put the radio in the nose of the rocket and equip it with proximity fuses such as are used in anti-aircraft shells. These fuses would detect the approach of the moon and fire braking rockets at the proper distance. Shooting their power forward, they would counteract the moon's gravitational pull (one-sixth as strong as the earth's) and allow the whole apparatus to make a sufficiently gentle landing.

Astronomers have calculated the temperature on the surface of the moon, both for the illuminated surface warmed by the sun, and for the cold surface which, to our view, is enclosed within the horns of the new moon, or at later phases on the unlighted portion. One of the interesting facts which could be relayed to us by radio, would be the confirmation of the theoretical calculations which have been made.



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Nut Growing in B.C.

By J. T. EWING

NE of the most promising of the newer sources of income to the British Columbia farmer or rancher (ranch on the west coast means any acreage from a half acre up, on which food is produced) is the growing of nuts. Indeed, landowners in many other areas of Canada are finding the production of nuts a profitable undertaking.

Any doubts one might have as to the practicability of commercial nut production in this country soon disappear in the enthusiasm of Canada's foremost nut specialist, J. U. Gellatly. In his unique nursery along the shore of British Columbia's famous Lake Okanagan, this Canadian born Scot has been experimenting with various nut varieties for more than 25 years. He has imported stock from many parts of the world, including China, Japan, England,

and other countries.

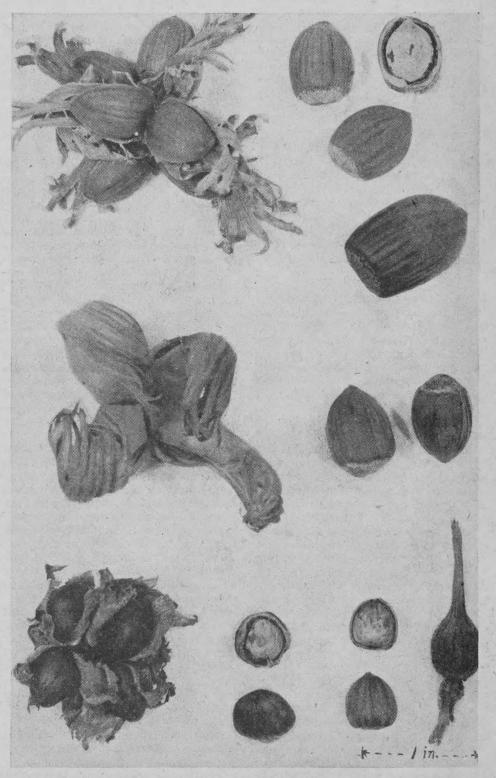
Many of these nuts have been crossed in the effort to produce varieties which will be most perfectly suited to special Canadian climatic conditions. His experiments have convinced him that wherever peaches and sweet cherries are productive, the finer varieties of paper shell English walnuts, Japanese walnuts, and the hardier varieties of alnuts, and the hardier varieties of almond will thrive, in addition to any kind of nut tree which can be grown in less temperate climates. Wherever climatic conditions are favorable for standard apples the slightly more hardy trees of butternuts, heartnuts, hickory nuts, beechnuts, hard-shelled walnuts, black walnuts, filberts and hazelnuts will prowalnuts, filberts and hazelnuts will produce commercially profitable crops.

Mr. Gellatly warned that production of these nuts, as a commercial proposition, is strictly limited to areas having a relatively temperate climate. In prairie regions, or in northern portions of Ontario, Quebec, the Maritimes, or British Columbia, some of the hardier varieties might be tried, as a novelty. It would be folly, however, he asserted, to make a planting of commercial size.

According to Mr. Gellatly, nuts have been growing in British Columbia for many years. He mentioned some black walnut trees in Vancouver that have been growing for 75 years. However, as a commercial venture nut growing is a comparatively new industry.

There is a big market to be supplied, for we know how difficult it is at present to buy nuts at Christmas time-or at any other time, for that matter. Normally, Canada imports more than 15,-000,000 pounds of nuts annually. Deducting approximately a third of this amount for peanuts, Brazil nuts, pecans, and other kinds unsuited to production in this country, at least 5,000 acres in full production would be required to supply the domestic market, a market with great possibilities of expansion.

As a source of edible oil, nuts should As a source of edible oil, nuts should not be overlooked. An average crop may be expected to yield 2,000 pounds per acre. This amount may range from 1,000 to 4,000 pounds, depending upon the variety, soil, and culture. A ton of nuts will yield about half a ton of clean browneds. From this quantity about 600 kernels. From this quantity about 600 pounds of oil may be expressed. This is nearly twice as much as can be ex-



he two top clusters, and the pairs of nuts at their right, are crossbred hazel filberts. he large nut at the right is the large filbert parent. In the lower row a cluster of native Manitoba hazelnuts and at right individual hazelnuts from the Peace River.



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pected from an acre of flax, based on an average yield of 15 bushels per acre.

Of course a time factor must be considered in figuring production. According to Mr. Gellatly, almonds bear at two or three years, filberts at three or four years, chestnuts, heartnuts, butternuts, and Japanese walnuts at four or five years, and English walnuts at five to seven years. It requires much longer for maturity and full production.

Mr. Gellatly is very enthusiastic about the possibilities of nut trees around every farm home in areas where they will thrive. He suggests their use as shade trees instead of purely ornamental kinds. They require less care than fruit trees, he claims, and are less subject to the attack of moss than most other trees. A big point in their favor is that their harvest does not interfere with other farm work. They fall to the ground and may be picked up at any convenient time. Harvesting is easy, too. The outer husk is easily removed after the nuts have lain a short time on the ground. They are washed and dried, then stored, or marketed right away if desired.

BLOCK planting is necessary, Mr. Gellatly said, because nut trees are wind pollinated. No perfume attracts bees to the blooms, as is the case with most fruit trees. Four or more trees of each kind of nut planted should be provided to ensure proper fertilization.

"What varieties should be chosen by a man who wants to make a commercial planting?" I asked my host.

"Only the hardiest varieties should be used," he replied. "The success of such a venture would depend upon continued and vigorous growth and good crops. The Russian variety, 'Broadview' and the Polish Carpathian mountain varieties and their seedlings fulfill these conditions. They are thin-shelled nuts of high quality.

"For home planting there are other varieties which are very satisfactory in respect to size and quality. As they are less hardy and are more susceptible to variations in weather conditions affecting trees and crop, they should not be depended upon for commercial plantings."

Filbert varieties recommended include Craig, Brag, Holder, and Comet. These, according to Mr. Gellatly, are the outstanding varieties for size, quality, and husking features, and freedom from excess of inner shell shavings or branlike substance, which is very noticeable on some imported filberts.

A NOTHER nut of considerable commercial possibility, Mr. Gellatly believes, is the Chinese sweet chestnut. He considers it far superior to other chestnuts now produced in Canada. In his opinion it gives promise of early and bountiful crops, readily adaptable to commercial development.

Perhaps the most promising nut of all for commercial production is the heartnut. This tree now is planted mainly as an ornamental shade tree on home grounds. The tree produces a nut of high quality. While it is not now on the market, Mr. Gellatly is sure that it could claim a unique place as a high class table dessert nut.

In his nursery Mr. Gellatly is conducting a number of experiments in cross fertilization. He has crossed butternuts with heartnuts. After 25 years of trying he believes he has succeeded in producing a solid kernel nut with excellent flavor and easily opened shell of the heartnut. Another cross has a "self cracking" feature which enables the shell to split at the natural cleavage with a slight twist of the fingers.

Of particular interest to prairie dwellers is the crossing of filberts with wild hazelnuts which were brought from the Peace River district of northern Alberta. This hazelnut has many good qualities, being sufficiently hardy to withstand the severest weather, and maturing in a short season. It has a thin shell, 33 per cent kernel, and high oil content. Its small size is the chief defect, and Mr. Gellatly is seeking to increase the size of the nut, at the same time retaining all the good qualities.

"Our ultimate aim is to produce a hardy, quality nut," he explained, "that can be grown commercially in the prairie provinces—a permanent tree crop that would fit in with their climatic conditions."









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Parity for Agriculture

Something about the history and the difficulties inherent in the achievement of parity for agriculture

THE non-delivery strike which began in Alberta at midnight, September 6th of this year, really revolves around the long-time ambition of farmers to achieve a livelihood which will place agriculture on an equal economic footing with labor and capital.

The word "parity" has been in many mouths during recent years, and farmers in western Canada, particularly, have reason to lament the position in which they found themselves during the catastrophic thirties, when the proudest boast many a farmer could make, was that he kept off relief.

What is involved in the parity discussions is a fair share, for the group concerned, of the "real" income of the nation. To use a more common expression, it involves securing for agriculture "a fair share of the national income."

Long before the idea of parity for agriculture was expressed in these terms, labor and capital had been engaged, as they are engaged today, in a struggle out of which labor was determined to obtain parity, though labor has not customarily used this term. That struggle is still continuing and has been represented in 1946 by a series of strikes which, in recent months, have threatened to tie up the productive capacity of the country, make goods scarcer, increase the tendency toward inflation, deprive others of much needed goods and lessen Canada's ability to effect a smooth transition from war to peace.

During the war, the cost of goods was kept down by artificial means, and effective governmental price control. Food, however, was at a premium, and agricultural prices rose from an average of 100 for the years 1935-39 to 110.2 in 1941, 133.1 in 1942, 157.9 in 1943, 172 in 1944 and 176.5 in 1945. By July of 1946, the index number of farm prices of agricultural products had reached 186.6, as compared with 91.8 for the year 1939.

It would seem, in view of these figures, that farmers have very little cause for complaint, and that prices at the present time must be at least somewhere near parity. Indeed, the Minister of Agriculture has, on more than one occasion during the past year or two, emphasized what was at least his conviction, that prices of farm products in Canada were equal to or above parity.

This raises the question immediately as to what parity is. As originally used in the United States in 1922, it was called "fair exchange value." The specific idea arose as the result of a bulletin published by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1921, written by Professor G. F. Warren of Cornell University, a well known farm economist, who had compared the price movements of the weighted average of 31 farm products with the movement of an index of all commodities; and the ratio or relationship of prices received by farmers, to the index of the prices of all commodities, was designated as "the purchasing power of farm products." Thus, if these two series of prices were charted and the lines ran together, there was no "disparity" between them. and agricultural products had a fair exchange value. In other words, they were at "parity."

T is a favorite argument with many farm folk that they should receive the "cost of production" for what they sell, little realizing that there is no such computable figure for an entire industry comprised of more than 700,000 separate businesses, each of which produces a number of different commodities. Obviously, "fair exchange value" and "the cost of production" are not the same thing; and by the time of the Roosevelt administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the two bases for achieving equality for agriculture were in strong opposition in the U.S. Senate, and parity which was by then in fairly general use as a synonym for fair exchange value, "just nosed out cost of production by a whisker in the final voting," according to Harvard Professor John D. Black (Parity, Parity, Parity: The Harvard Committee on Research in the Social Sciences, 1942). As a result, Congress instructed the Government to "... re-establish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles the farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period."

How to obtain parity was another matter. One way was to get processors and handlers to enter into a marketing agreement by which they would contract to pay producers flat parity, without much regard to surpluses. Another way was to stabilize production of basic crops at a level that would support parity prices. President Roosevelt finally accepted the latter method.

Then, too, came the question as to whether the parity intended by Congress and desired by farmers was really parity of income, or parity of prices. Gradually, the emphasis was shifted from prices to income, but a parity income figure (secured by a comparison of the purchasing power per capita of the farm population with that for the total non-farm population), required data which the government did not possess; and by the time the data was collected and the parity figures secured, American farmers were dogging the heels of Congress to make the official parity prices catch up with what they felt was real parity. Thus, by 1938, parity of income came to mean, "that per capita net income of individuals on farms from farming operations that bears to the per capita net income of individuals not on farms the same relation as prevailed during the period . . ."

Difficulties were, however, encountered. If, for example, the base period (say 1935-39 equals 100) were a distant one (perhaps 1925-29) the character of agricultural production might have changed, the acreage of major crops perhaps decreased, or other products increased greatly in volume. This might make the parity price, as calculated, actually incorrect. As a result, producers of certain commodities in the United States protested that the parity price as calculated from index numbers was unfair to them, and one by one they secured certain concessions from

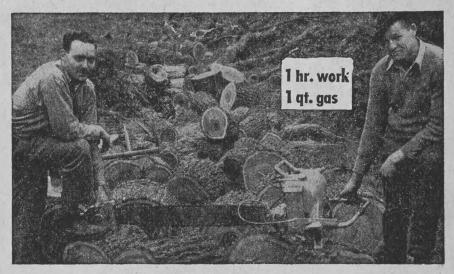
FINALLY, a widely representative group of farm leaders called together by a sub-committee of Congress, reported that "we have also discovered that the same legislative parity formula may not always operate equitably for all commodity groups." Soon thereafter the parity formula became more and more involved until April, 1942, President Roosevelt addressed a message to Congress in part as follows:

"For nearly nine years it has been the policy of the government to seek an objective known as parity . . . some of the products of the farm have not yet reached the stage of parity. Others have exceeded parity. . . . Under a complicated formula in the existing law prices for farm products . . . may rise to 110 per cent of parity or even higher. It is the fault of the formula. . . . I ask that this formula be corrected and that the original and excellent objective of obtaining parity for the farmers of the United "tates be restored."

Turn to page 83

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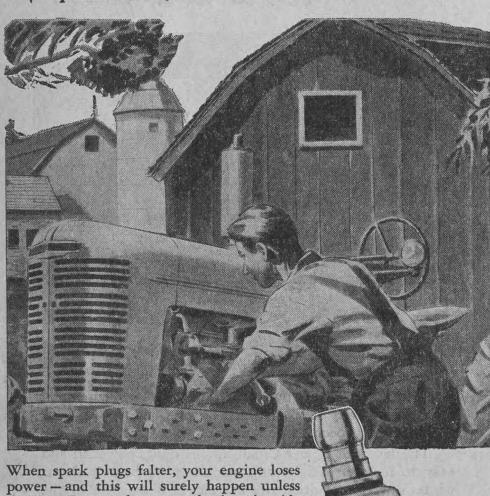


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Continued from page 9

Another group photograph which graces the walls of the study in the Lane home dates back to 1928. It shows those who took in the Farmers' Tour of Britain and Denmark that year. It included the Lanes. The tour gave Mrs. Lane an opportunity to visit her Scottish home. I always felt that this coun-

try owes those who pioneered it at least one trip back to the land of their birth.

Just now Mr. Lane is engaged in compiling notes on the pioneer history of the Fillmore District. He knows it from the time it was a buffalo pasture, with no buffalo, up to the prospects for this year's wheat yield. There is a good suggestion there for other men, who know all the history their districts have ever had, to get that history down on paper, otherwise it will be lost irretrievably.

And so, for J. Harvey Lane, farming has furnished more than a competence and security. It has furnished an opportunity for wide public service.—R.D.C.

ONE MAN FEEDS 300 STEERS

Continued from page 9

be sown quite shallow. I never lost a catch yet," he said. "I have 160 of it in right now. It is ready to cut the first week in July when it is in bloom but if you get there a little late it still makes satisfactory feed. Whenever I see an extra good seed crop coming on I combine it and use the straw for feeding. It seems to be satisfactory.

"My experience is that in feeding cattle it pays to get good cattle. Last fall I had to take small stuff. I prefer yearlings or even two-year-olds. A steer should make a net clear profit of \$20 or \$25 on seven months' feed. I get them

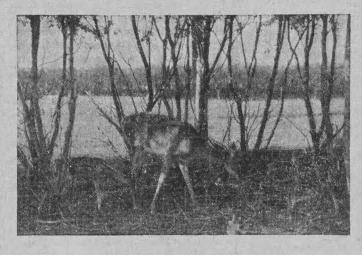
at the Moose Jaw stocker and feeder show and sale."

I asked him if he had any trouble getting them on feed. "Very seldom," he replied. "I shut down the gates a little so that they have to go a bit easy on their grain at first. Sometimes a few of them will take too much and scour and go off feed for a while. But they soon come back."

There is no well on the place. Watering is from a dugout. He cuts a hole for them once a day and they water off the ice. They don't need a heater when they live outside, he says.

As we passed a brooder house he confided that he had bought 400 chicks last spring. "When you want a fried chicken it's awful nice to have a few chickens around," he said. "But what I can't understand is why some people think of retiring and raising chickens. The way I figure it, it takes about as much work to look after this batch of chickens as it does to look after 70 steers."

On this farm there is a unique family. It is a family of mule deer, a buck, a doe and two fawns. They are as tame as the family dog. The doe and fawns were in a windbreak. I tried hard to get a good picture of them but the protective coloration of the fawns is quite as effective against the camera as it would be against a beast of prey.-



Canada Savings Bonds

THE limit for purchases of the new Canada Savings Bond by individuals has now been set at \$2,000. Purchases of the new security may only be made in the name of individuals and not in the name of firms, institutions, or in trust for second parties.

The decision to place a limit on purchases by individuals bears out a statement made by the Minister of Finance to the House of Commons last June. Mr. Ilsley pointed out at that time that, since the terms of the Canada Savings Bond would be more favorable than those available for comparable securities at the time of issue, it would be necessary to restrict individual holdings. If no limit were set, the new security would naturally be purchased in volume by institutions and larger investors for whom it is not intended. The Canada Savings Bond is designed solely as a personal savings facility.

All Canada Savings Bonds will be registered as to principal. This registration is made necessary by the need to control holdings, but will offer protection to holders against loss of their investment at the same time. Further, bonds may be registered in the name of minors as well as adults. It is probable that many purchases will be registered in the names of children and others by those who wish to take added advantage of the investment opportunity but who would otherwise be restricted to the \$2,000 limit on purchases in their own name.

An unusual feature of the new bonds is the privilege of turning them into cash at any time for full face value, plus interest, at any bank. While the interest rate is expected to be considerably better than is available for other forms of saving and more favorable than that of comparable investments at the time of issue, the exact terms of the Canada Savings Bond will not be announced by the Minister of Finance until September 30. Denominations of the new bonds will be \$50, \$100, \$500 and

THE WILD BUNCH

Continued from page 8

kept retreating. Bill yelled again, quite loud, and then the rear man's horse lost its footing and went over the edge of the trail. It fell with its front legs stiff-legged and its hind legs crooked up, and the man in the saddle began to tip sidewise, crying full voice. Horse and rider struck at the same time, and bounced and rolled, and ceased to move. Goodnight pulled down his rifle and went back to his horse. He put away the gun and stepped to the saddle, turning to the rough hill. He found a kind of footing and moved forward until outcrop stopped him; and found another short passable vista and pushed forward. In this manner he worked himself two or three hundred feet up the side of the ridge before stopping. Now looking below him he caught sight of Boston Bill and the party at the mine house. They had halted.

HE fought his way over some of the roughest footing he had ever seen. He had to dismount and lead the horse, breaking through vine undergrowth, circling great masses of fallen rock and soil, skirting logs lying breast high before him. The horse came patiently after, now taking a slope with a lunge that pushed Goodnight out of the way, now balancing himself on a grade so steep that only Goodnight's added weight on the bridle kept the horse from sliding downgrade.

This was the way of it for half an hour. Presently some kind of glen made a wrinkle in the ravine's side, forming a long chute; Goodnight took to it and made better time, and eventually came upon an area of bald, worn rock. He passed around chunks of rock two storeys high and discovered a trail winding between worn walls of like rock. Turning the corner of such a rock he came upon a small campfire burning.

He stopped at once and looked about him and saw nothing, but he knew that somewhere around one corner or another of this massive boulder patch a man stood and held a gun against him. He knew that because of the frying pan beside the fire and the blackened can with hot coffee steaming in it. He stood still in front of his horse, feeling his danger. He said in his easy voice: "All

He heard a scrape behind him, he heard boots slide forward over the solidrock floor. A man went by him, slowly swinging-a young man with a sharp, pointed face pinched sharp with the shadow of hunting and being hunted. He had a gun in his arm but a moment later, considering Goodnight closely, he put the gun back in his holster. He pointed at the fire. "Those fish are ready to eat. Go ahead and eat 'em."

"A drink of coffee is all I've got time for," said Goodnight.

"Oh, hell," said the young man, "that outfit won't ever get up this way. If they try it, you'll hear 'em a long time before they arrive."

"You heard them?"

The young man pointed above him. "From the top of that rock I can catch the canyon a mile either direction. So I heard the racket and went up for a look. What kept you from shootin' at the lads when they came down the trail? It would of been like knockin' ducks off a

"That's right-it would have been," agreed Goodnight.

The young man served him with a keen survey. "Well, hell," he said, "they'll do you in if they find you, won't

"Yes."

"Then you were a big fool. Go ahead and eat my breakfast. I been livin' easy for the last month. I ain't hungry."

Goodnight walked to the fire and squatted before it. He dragged the coffee can aside, saw another can near by, and poured himself a drink. He took it down in noisy swallows, hot as it was. He looked at the fish and bacon lying crisp in the pan and he pulled out his pocket knife and went to work. The young man crouched across the fire from him, watching with amusement. "I remember when I was that hungry. But I found this spot and I been livin' fine ever since. Fish in the river, venison for the lookin'. Rabbit any old time. I never lived so well in my life. That fish taste all right?"

"Fine," said Goodnight.

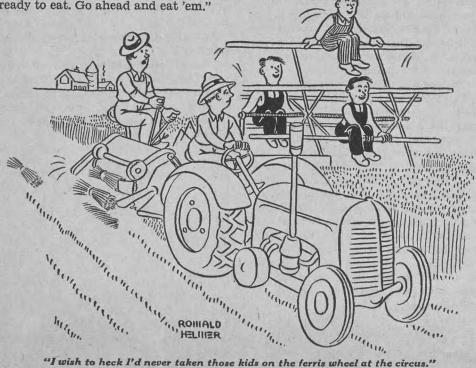
"Yeah," said the young man. "You can't beat this place. It is a funny thing. A man gets in trouble. All wound around with grief and disaster. Hunted like a dog. Can't ride without watchin', can't sleep without one eye open. Can't walk down a street. So he says if he ever gets to a place where he can just relax and never worry, then he'll be happy and never move again. Yeah. This is the place. I can hear anything come, half a mile away. Don't suppose more than four men have ever found this spot in

couple hundred years. Why, it's perfect."
"Should be wonderful," said Good-

"Wonderful," said the young man absent-mindedly. He bent forward and poured more coffee into Goodnight's drinking can. "Want me to fry up more bacon?'

"Had enough," said Goodnight. He sat back to roll a cigarette; he relished the smoke and the food sent its warmth and its energy through him. Sunlight moved overhead. Presently heat would pour full down into this rocky cup. "The place gets hot, doesn't it?"

"Around ten o'clock," said the young man, "I move up to my parlor in the trees. Cool there. I sleep here at night.



"I wish to heck I'd never taken those kids on the ferris wheel at the circus."

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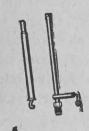
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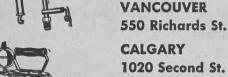
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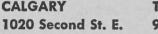
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Sleep there durin' the day. Never found anything like it. Man could live to be a hundred and ten right here. Sure is wonderful."

He rose and vanished around the corner of a rock. Goodnight, lying back relaxed, heard him scuffle around the top of the rock, thirty feet above; and heard his voice. "They on your trail serious?"

"That's right."

"They ain't in much of a hurry," said the young man. "Well, here comes a couple more men from the lower end of the canyon. They're talking. You know, this is a wonderful spot. I can see everything—hear everything. I'll just watch those fellows a while."

Goodnight threw the rest of the coffee on the fire, killing the flame. He dropped on his shoulders and drew a hat over his face, grateful for the rest and for the chance to do a little thinking. So far he had been on the run to clear himself of the weight Boston Bill could bring against him, well knowing he could not buck the man's whole outfit. All he wished was a straight chance at Bill, an even encounter. He wanted nothing more, and would have nothing less. It was another obligation in his life, like the obligation to satisfy his sister's memory.

He turned slightly on the ground, that memory bringing its ache again and he thought to himself: When will it grow softer, when can I think of her without that feeling? And bitterness came up and the old hatred of the world and its insolence, the old distrust, the old savage desire to set himself against men, without mercy or tolerance; to lay his hand against cruelty, to bring to those who had caused him pain an equal pain, to make them cry, to grind into their brutal souls the knowledge of fear and misery, to pay back in kind every bitter thing they had done to him and to those he loved. If the world was cruel, then he would abide those rules and make the cruel suffer with their own kinds of torture until pride and manhood was bled out of them and until they cried for a mercy they had never given.

HE sat up, bringing his big fists together slowly, ridden by his feeling, and he remembered that he had had his chance only a half hour before; he could have shot Bill's party off the cliff. He could have stampeded those men. "Why didn't I do that?" he asked himself, and was puzzled.

He brought his mind back to Bill. He thought: "I've got to get at him. I have run far enough." He drew idle patterns along the dusty rock with his forefinger. He was clear of Bill now, on even terms with the man in this tangle of country. As he was hunted, so he could hunt. It was fifty-fifty. Maybe Bill didn't know that yet.

The young man came off the rock, into sight. He squatted on his heels, made cheerful by this break in a long day. "They've started up the canyon. It'll be two-three hours before they get out of it. Ain't a decent trail short of five miles from here."

"Where will the trail lead them?"

The young man swung his arm to the east. "Up there is an old Indian trail over the summit. They'll come up the canyon and strike it. Then they can either go over the mountains, or turn and follow the trail back to the main road, ten miles off. That's another way of going over the mountains. Or of going back to Roselle and Sherman City." He dropped on an elbow, content with the day. "But they won't ever find a way of gettin' here. There ain't any way." He gave Goodnight a hopeful look. "How'd you like beans and biscuits for supper-with a side dish of fried rabbit?"

Goodnight rose. He walked to his horse and tried the cinch, and tightened it. "I am obliged," he said. "And I wish

The young man's face dropped. He got to his feet. He said: "Anything excitin'? Maybe I can get in on this."

"Thought this place pleased you," said Goodnight.

The young man drew a heavy breath. He lost his cheerfulness. "It's a wonderful place. But I'm sick of it. If I got to stay here and talk to myself any longer I'll go crazy."

"Safe here," Goodnight reminded him. "No worries."

"I know — I know," grumbled the young man. "But I guess I'd rather die by a bullet. This is what I sure prayed for, couple months ago, when I was one jump ahead of hell. Well I got my prayer and it was all right for a while. But it ain't now."

GOODNIGHT laid his hands over the saddle; he looked across the saddle at the young man, judging him to be neither better nor worse than the average. A break one way had made him do a foolish thing; another break in the same direction would send him to the wild bunch for the rest of his life. But a break toward the right would make a respectable citizen out of him. The lad was young; that was the only thing wrong with him. Young and swa; ed too easily. He thought about it and was troubled; the young man's future, at this moment, lay in his hands and the burden oppressed him.

"You did something wrong," he reflected in a quiet, soft way. "Then you got chased out. You couldn't ride like other men. You took side trails and you ate small and slept cold, always lookin' over your shoulder. Then you found this spot and it was a safe spot. You quit lookin' over your shoulder. But you still can't do what other men do. You can't ride by daylight down the middle of any road that pleases you."

"I'll take care of myself," said the young man.

"A man," said Goodnight, "was meant to be free. If he isn't free he isn't anything. You have taken away your own freedom. You have put yourself in your own jail and the sentence is entirely up to you."

"You're in trouble, ain't you?" said the young man. "You could use help, it looks like. Take me along."

"I could use help," agreed Goodnight. "But I won't take you. If you came with me you'd be slammin' the door on your cell for good. You want a life of this business? You think it's fun?"

"I'll do all right," said the young man.

"Like now?" said Goodnight, and watched the young man's eyes show uncertainty. He stepped into the saddle, looking down. "The finest thing I know of," he said, pressing home his point, "is for a man to be able to ride into a strange town, go inside a restaurant and sit down with his back to the door, drinking his coffee without worrying what's behind him. How long you been in this hole?"

"Twenty-four days, at seven o'clock tonight.'

"Twenty-four days of misery. If you're smart you'll ride over the hill and a long way from here. You'll find an outfit and you'll stick there until the smell of smoke wears off. Then you'll be out of prison for good."

He rode over the rock floor of the bowl, turned a corner and put the young man behind him. Once in some past age there had been a river flowing here, washing its way down to solid rock; through this old bed he travelled, the rock walls to either side and little islands of rock before him. At the first convenient spot he left the depression, made a way through the trees and came eventually to a point from which he viewed the canyon. Far upgrade in the canyon, even then passing around a bend, moved Boston Bill's party.

He backtracked and began anew the labor of finding a route through the timber and broken land. He wished to keep close to the rim so that he might watch Bill's party, and therefore he made frequent wide detours where the rim broke away. Near midmorning he made another survey of the canyon and discovered Bill's party turning up the side of the ridge; he stood by, watching the party go out of sight in the timber, reappear at a higher elevation, and go out of sight again. When he was certain of Bill's direction, he moved ahead until he reached a point near which he believed the outfit would come; and dismounted to wait. In his own mind there was but one thing now to do-keep within reaching distance of Bill's group, to follow and to wait until he had an even break with the man. Sooner or later the group would split into smaller bunches.

He thought of his talk with the young man, and suddenly worry came strongly back to him. The kid was teetering and maybe one more word, one more picture would have turned the trick. He reviewed what he had said, figuring how he might have made it stronger, or better. He had wanted to say: "An outlaw is a man alone—and no man alone is free." But you couldn't say a thing like that; it was something you had to learn. It had to be ground into you. By sitting alone at a campfire night upon night and watching the stars and seeing beauty there, and feeling wonders in the wind, and tasting the greatness of the earth—and having no living soul to share these discoveries with.

He had been slouched back against a tree. He straightened, astonished with these things marching so clear, so logical through his head. He said, aloud, "What the hell am I thinking about? Where did I get those notions?"

The sound of a voice came out of the timber, thinned and short, and afterwards he heard the rattling of brush. All this was ahead of him somewhere, beyond sight; but he got into his saddle and waited, not sure how near the outfit would come. The noise of brush ceased for a while, the voices continuing—so that he guessed the party had stopped for a breathing spell. The sun stood straight overhead, heat beginning to pile up on the earth.

Later both voices and sound of travel came to him, fading somewhat; whereby he knew the outfit had swung away from him. He moved on and presently reached the trail Bill's men left behind them. Then he dropped back until he caught only an occasional echo, and followed.

Their way was upgrade for a mile or more, with the land gradually growing less rough; afterwards the trail made a sharp turn to the left and paralleled the higher summit points of the Owlhorns. Two hours of this kind of pursuit brought Goodnight to a trail—the old

Indian trail mentioned by the young man—and this trail Bill's party had taken. Something had hurried Bill at this point, the hoof prints showing a deeper bite in the earth.

Goodnight paused a moment to debate the proposition. If he delayed he lost them. If he took to the trail he ran the risk of being ambushed. It was one of those quick decisions, ended immediately. He turned into the trail and set his horse to a canter along a series of little curves and up-and-down pitches.

HE had his mind entirely on this business and still, from time to time, the thought of the young man came back to him, to worry him; and then other thoughts moved through his head in rapid succession, of Niles, of McSween, of his sister, of older days that had been pleasant. Of Virginia Overman. That thought with its recollection of her face and her voice and her quiet smile stayed longest. It was still with him when, rounding a bend, he came upon a horse and a man dismounted and sitting with his back to a tree.

He pulled up to avoid a collision with the horse, and as he pulled up he saw the seated man make a halfhearted effort toward his gun, touch the butt and then drop his hand away. Goodnight waited, not bothering to draw; for he noticed the sick set of the man's face and the purple coloring of his lips. This, he remembered, was one of Bill's men. He recognized the face.

"What's up?"

The man shook his head. He pressed a hand against his heart and a distinct fear came to his eyes. "Too much for me. Too much climbin'. Never happened before."

"They left you here?"

"I guess," said the man, "they're in a hurry."

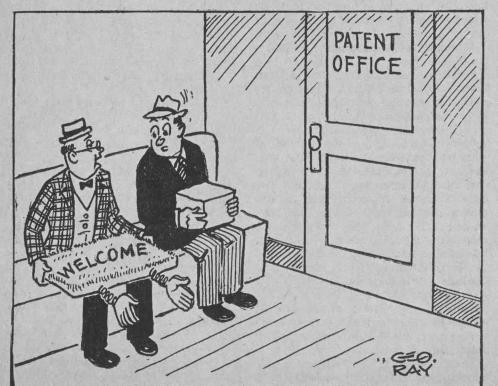
"A hurry for what?"

The man looked up at him, once his enemy, once pressing him for the kill. This man looked up at him, wiped clean of the desire by the slow ticking of his heart, too sick to feel hatred. He had reached for his gun and then, as a gesture of something no longer important, he had dropped his arm. It was a strange thing, this change, this helplessness, this lack of interest. It was as though the man had been jerked by strings, his actions not of his own will; and then the strings broke and he had collapsed and was nothing.

"To swing around and box you in," said the man.

Goodnight said: "Where's a good way to Roselle?"

The man motioned along the trail. "It comes into the Roselle road." He stopped speaking and again put a hand over his heart, and fright showed on him clearly. He struggled through it



"It works on a beam; as you step up to the front door the hands extend themselves,"



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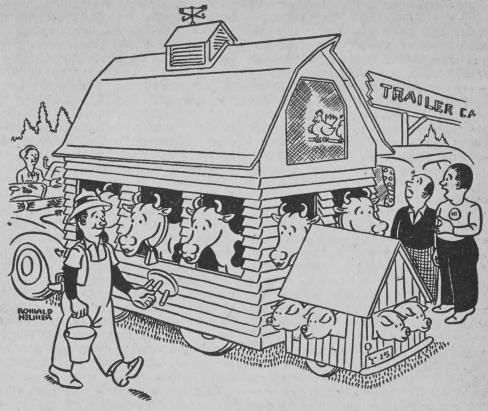
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He says he got tired of being told a farmer can never take a holiday.

and murmured, "Whut you think I can do for this?"

"Fall back and rest-and sleep," said Goodnight. "And hope you wake." He crowded by the man's horse, intending to go on. But he stopped and he got down and unsaddled the other horse and took off the blanket. He laid out the blanket on the ground; he took the man by the armpits and shifted him to the blanket. "Lie back," he said, and hauled off the man's boots. "If I had some water I'd leave it. Good luck."

"Don't go," said the man, fear full in his voice. "Don't go." Then he shook his head and said dully, "Never mind."

Goodnight returned to his horse. From the saddle he looked back. The man's eyes were on him; the man held them open, as though afraid that if he closed them he would die. The man held on, bitterly afraid. He shook his head. "Funny thing. You're the same as any other man. Why was I in the pack that chased you?"

"I'll send somebody back, when I reach a ranch."

The man gave Goodnight a bleak look. "Who'd come?" he asked. "Who'd give a damn?" He turned his head away and his voice echoed the futile feeling, the faith that was gone, the wreckage that could never be repaired. "You're the first man to give me a hand in many years. I'm older than you, ain't I?"

"Yes."

"This is no good," said the man. "This business you and me are in. Look at me and see what it comes to. We're livin' like dogs and this is a dog's end. Take a look at me. It'll happen to you. Better get out."

"So-long," said Goodnight, and rode

For this little while he had forgotten Boston Bill and he had forgotten his own situation. The nearness of one man in trouble had taken it out of his mind; now it returned, to remind him that Boston Bill was somewhere ahead.

He had lost time and now went along the trail with less caution. Occasionally, the trail's turnings took him near the edge of timber, through which he saw one or another of the upper meadows and, beyond them, the rocky summit reefs lying black in the afternoon sun. The trail grew broader and better; and presently fell into a road which came upgrade and passed before him on its way over the Owlhorns. It was, he believed, the same road which touched Roselle and Sun Ranch on its way down to Sherman City. Boston Bill's party had swung into it, going downgrade.

That outfit was by now a quarter hour ahead of him and presumably still in motion; and since he had no other

plan than to keep within sound or sight of Bill, he set out upon the road, following Bill's tracks. The sun had swung low and the timber was taking on its early shadows, its first night stillness. The air coming from the summit began to cut the forest heat. He meanwhile noted that the dust lying disturbed along the ground-made by the passage of Boston Bill's outfit-had largely disappeared, so that he had only the smell of the last particles still hanging unseen in the air. Bill had pulled away.

He had watched the margins of the timber, never trusting this nearness of shelter, he had looked on through the loose screen of pines into the deeper mass of forest, he had searched the presented vistas. He had seen nothing. Yet quite suddenly out of the timber, hard by him, he heard a voice-a woman's voice—speak to him in soft

"Frank. Turn and come here. Hurry." He looked directly to his left, from which direction the voice had come, and saw nothing. He wheeled and ran in, swinging right and left around the pines. The root system of a capsized pine made a bulwark before him, and when he turned it he discovered Virginia Overman waiting there on her horse.

BILL'S just ahead of you," she said. "I know that."

She looked at him with a swift, sharpened interest. She turned her head. She called: "Ned," and waited. Goodnight heard an echo break behind him, and swung about to see the longblack-whiskered Ned Tower move into sight, walking. Tower gave him a short sizing-up, not speaking. The girl said, to Goodnight: "Did you see his outfit?"

"Yes."

"How many did he have with him?" "Ten or so."

"He passed here with nine" she said. "He's got more men than that scattered around," said Tower. He paused, and placed his suspecting glance back on Goodnight. "If he was chasin' you," commented Tower, "how you come to be chasin' him now?"

Goodnight gave the man a stiff glance; the preceding twenty-four hours had wearied him and he was hungry and in no tractable frame of mind. He rolled himself a smoke, making no answer. The girl, meanwhile, had been debating something in her own mind, and now said to Tower: "Better drift down towards Roselle. I think he'll stop there to eat." She started to say something else, checked it, and later added: "Keep an eye on them, Ned."

He nodded and moved away. Before

disappearing, he swung, speaking again to Goodnight. "You comin' along?"

The girl quickly spoke for Goodnight. "We'll follow later." She watched Tower go; she turned and looked at Goodnight with a full, light expression. She smiled and the smile went warm into him. She kept her eyes on him, open and silently promising. She was beautiful to him, a poised and deep woman slow to awake and slow to give; but once awake and once willing to give, she glowed and was beautiful.

"I have not slept at all, thinking of you. I have been through the hills, setting a dozen men on your trail. Then we came back here, hoping. I guess we felt the same thing Bill did—that you'd come here to eat."

There was movement around him, in the farther reaches of the forest. He heard horses travelling, "Who's here?"

"Ned's got a few men with him. We'll go toward Roselle later. Come with me."

She swung away, heading into the forest with confidence. At a short distance she picked up a trail and went with it, downgrade across a creek and upgrade over a small ridge. The sun had dropped and the shadows turned steadily blacker and the visibility lessened until he saw only the shape of the girl and her horse before him. In a general way it seemed to him they were dropping from the high point of the hills; and presently they reached a meadow and crossed it and came upon a cabin. She said: "One of Sun's line cabins," and got down and went inside.

HE remained in the saddle, looking back at the meadow's edges. She had lighted a lantern and he heard her rattle the lid of the cabin's stove. The lantern's light came through the doorway, touching him; he pulled aside, so long on the alert that he was dissatisfied now. Smoke lifted from the chimney, its smell curling through the night. She came out, curious at his delay.

"Nobody will come this way," she said. Her voice had a ring to it. He listened to its sureness, its confidence. He thought: She is used to authority, she is used to being obeyed. But he was suddenly tired into his bones and he dropped from the saddle and moved inside the house. The fire had caught hold and added heat to the small room. There was a dirt floor and a doubledecked bunk against one side of the cabin; there was a soapbox on the wall and some supplies in it. This line cabin, he judged, was in use through the season. He saw an empty bucket and he said: "Where's the water?"

"Lie down and sleep until I call you."
He obeyed her. The night and the day had caught up with him and when he lay back on the bunk—on its lumpy, straw-filled tick—he shut his eyes and thought of the man up on the trail, dying or now dead. The memory troubled him and he thought: "I've got to tell somebody about that." He heard the girl lift the bucket and he heard her leave the cabin. He meant to rise and do that chore for her but he thought, I'll do it in a minute.

He heard his name called and called again. He felt a hand flat on his chest and he opened his eyes and found her standing above him, bent over, her eyes and her mouth close to him. "Supper's ready."

He said, "Fell asleep," and rose and was ashamed. She had walked somewhere for the water. She had cooked a meal. He sat down at the table before biscuits and fried potatoes and bacon back and coffee. He drank the coffee first, badly in need of it. She refilled his cup and then sat opposite him, her chin cupped in her hands, her elbows propped on the table, her smile steady on him and her glance sharp in its survey.

"You slept hard. The print of the straw is on your face. I should have let you sleep longer. Didn't you get any rest last night?"



Has BULLER AND A

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Medical Science says: Many who look
pale—whose energy is low—may find
a blood deficiency is to blame.

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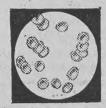
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"Not much."

"Where were you?"

"Bottom of a canyon. By a little river. By the bunkhouse of an old mine."

"The Glory Mine," she said. "Was Bill following?"

"Yes," he said. "He followed."

"Were you shot at?"

"They were poor shots," he said.

Her eyes hardened. "I made a mistake, Frank. I should have let you alone when you had your chance with him on Sun. I should not have interfered. When he started after you with his outfit I knew what I had done. I'm sorry."

"The time will come again," he said. She had a strong jaw for a woman. He saw it set, and wondered about that. But presently her face softened. She dropped her eyes, gravely speaking. "The last hours have been the worst in my life. I never ceased to think about you. I have missed you."

He looked at her, surprised at the change. He said: "I'm the same man you said was just another candidate for the wild bunch."

She shook her head. "I know I said it. And I felt it. I do not feel it now. How can I tell you when the change happened? I do not know."

He said, "What have you got started now? What's this Ned Tower doing?"

"By now he's waiting outside Roselle, keeping watch."

He said: "I thought Bill was the man you needed to help you against Harry Ide."

"I once thought that, too."

"How many men with Tower?"

She paused on the edge of her answer. She watched him closely for a moment, then turned back to the stove to catch the coffee pot. She filled his tin cup. "I don't know how many he got together."

He said: "I'll drift down there and lend a hand."

"Ned will have enough," she said.

He listened to the answer and found it strange. "I don't make this out. What does Tower figure to do?"

"Break up Bill's bunch, Once and for all, and forever."

"My understanding was," he said, "that these hill ranchers got along well enough with Bill. What's made them turn righteous, after he's supplied them with prairie cattle for a year or two?"

She said: "They were his friends as long as he knew where to stay. When he forgot that, they turned against him."

SHE was offering him nothing. She answered his questions in her even, short manner, explaining nothing extra. He sat before her, watching the strength of her face, its resolution and its will. It seemed to him that she gave him what he wanted to know only as a favor and not as a right; that even then she questioned his right to ask. But her small smile remained.

"Who got them started against him?"
"I did," she said. "As soon as he left
Sun, following you." She added, very
softly: "I changed my mind about him,
Frank, because of you."

"This was the man," he said, "you depended on to keep Harry Ide away."

She drew a breath, a deep breath, and let it fall. Her smile pinched out and he realized she was impatient with him. "Listen to me," she said. "He has his ambitions. If he helped me against Harry Ide, he wished payment. There's only one way of paying him-to marry him and give him Sun. He would take nothing less; and he would at least take Sun if I refused to marry him." She paused, showing her small irritation at the need of this explanation. But she went on. "To be honest with you, I once thought of marrying him. I once saw admirable things in him. You changed that. When you faced him, he broke before my eyes. In that room. When you offered to fight. I stepped between you two to stop a killing, not for any love. He had changed to a poorer man, with less in him, in that moment."

"You're takin' a chance of a killing now," he pointed out. "How do you think it will go at Roselle when they begin to shoot?"

She looked at him with her resolution showing around her mouth. "He went after you and meant to kill you. I would no longer try to save him. He must be driven out. Otherwise he'll stay by and hunt you again."

He had his own irritation, and rose. "I'll take care of my personal quarrels," he said.

She stood up with him, closely watching as he moved over the room; she was inwardly angry with him, and not all her carefulness held it entirely away. "You are rather proud," she observed. "I apologized for interfering the other day. Do I have to apologize again?"

"You like to run your own affairs," he said. "So do I."

HER mouth came tight. Her cheeks reddened and she lowered her head, looking down at the floor with a small-lipped repression. Her hands came together, palm tightly pressing palm. She struggled with herself, she argued with her pride and her will, and at last she lifted her head and drew her shoulders straight. "I'm sorry, Frank," and held out a hand to him.

They had come close to quarrelling and for a little while she had hated the crossing of his will against her own; but she had stepped aside with a woman's gracious gesture, and the gesture made her lovely before his eyes. He moved to her, he took her arm and held it a moment. Her eyes widened on him; they held him. She wasn't smiling but her lips were drawn apart in a voiceless expression and when she tipped her head he saw the light shining on her throat, and all this broke something in him which long needed the breaking and he brought her forward and kissed her. He felt her lips meet him, willing and readily answering. He felt her body sway and go soft.

And then she was still and the receptiveness went out of her; she had ceased to answer him and he drew back his head and saw that she had opened her eyes and was watching him, all cool and quiet. He felt embarrassed and stepped away.

"Sorry," he said.

"Why?"

He didn't know why. But he was still embarrassed and reached for his tobacco as a gesture. For a little while it had been as he had hoped, a giving and a receiving, warmth for warmth and a hard long call from one heart to another. This was a thing for which no word existed. It lived in a man and in a woman, compelling but silent, until that man and woman met. Then answer came then, still wordless, and there was never any need of words. It had been this way between them when he first touched her; she had given. Then she had withdrawn and had left him alone with his kiss, permitting his touch but not answering—and she had afterwards watched him with her speculative glance. He grew red and awkwardness came to his fingers.

"Why?" she repeated in her quiet, curious voice.

"Don't ask me something I don't know," he said.

She made a gesture with her hands, with her shoulders. "I thought I knew the ways of most men, but you are strange. I never know you. What is it you want?"

He shook his head. "No use talking about it."

It turned her dark and disappointed, and in turn made her awkward. "What did I do wrong? Shouldn't I have let you kiss me?"

"Time to ride on," he said. "How will you get back to Sun?"

"You'll take me," she said.
"I'm going to Roselle."

"Nothing will happen until you get back there," she said. But she had never ceased to watch him with her strained expression. She had failed, she had touched him only for a moment; and when he lighted his cigarette and looked at her he discovered she seemed ready to cry. The expression was on her, and that expression softened and made her beautiful again, so that everything he thought about her returned in full flood. and he desired her as he had before. He told himself: "I'm the biggest fool alive. I want her." But he said aloud: "Let's get started."

When they left the cabin she turned to the left, which seemed wrong to him. He said: "Better take the Roselle road until we reach town, then circle it. But keep on the road."

"I know a shorter trail," she told him, and led away.

BOSTON Bill and his seven men rode into Roselle at sunset and put up before the saloon. Bill said: "He left Sun without any supplies. A night and a day will starve him out. He won't go back to Sun because he'll be afraid of running into us. Sherman City is too long a haul for a hungry man, and he'll be too suspicious of the hill ranches to drop in at one of them. He'll come here." He started to leave the saddle, and then changed his mind. "If we leave the horses here he'll spot 'em and know we're waiting for him."

He led the group around to the back side of the empty building-that same building in which Goodnight and Mc-Sween had had their fight. He rode into the building with his outfit. "Good place," he said and left his horse and walked to the saloon.

The bunch stood around the saloon, drinking up a sharp thirst, and later crowded into the back room for supper. It was dark then and Boston Bill thought about setting out a guard. "He'll scout the town very carefully before he comes in. We'll have to lay low. Rex, you go out and keep an eye

Afterwards the rest of the bunch returned to the front part of the saloon. Boston Bill's attention was caught by the side window which had no curtain. He said to the barkeep: "Cover that with something."

Some of the group started a poker game while the others sat idly by. Jem Soders laid himself out on the floor and fell immediately asleep. The barkeep came back with a blanket and nailed it across the window. He stood by the poker game, looking on. He said, idly and to nobody in particular, "Who's payin' for the meals?"

One of the poker players looked up at him. "What meals?"

The barkeep moved back to the bar. He stood behind it, without expression. He looked at Boston Bill who supported himself at the end of the bar. "You payin' for the meals?"

"You can stand a night's charity," said Boston Bill. "You have been sticking us for years. Lay up a couple bottles on the bar. The treat's on you."

The barkeep had a round and soft face in which no great amount of character resided, and eyes of some kind of blue. He dropped his glance from Boston Bill. He backed away from the bar, but kept his hands on it. He cleared his throat and was morosely idle for a moment. Pretty soon he reached around for the whisky bottles, placed them before Bill and walked into the back room.

The echo of other riders came on in dull rhythm and presently four new men of Bill's outfit arrived. He said: "Put your horses across the street in the empty building," and watched them go out. He rested the small of his back against the corner of the bar, looking at the card game. One of the men began to sing to himself, making an odd noise. Bill said sharply: "Cut it out. You can be heard outside." He turned and placed his elbows on the bar and supported his chin in his hands. He watched the light shining on the dark top of the bar, his face pulled together unreadably. He dropped one hand on the bar and began to drum with his fingers.

All this bored him and in a little while he walked into the back room, and on through it to the kitchen. The barkeep was at the moment saying something to his wife, a heavy woman now standing over the stove, her face red and rough. He cut off his talk a moment, and went on by saying, "Couple more steaks, I guess," and looked at Bill.

BILL grinned ironically. "You weren't talking about steaks." He got a cup off the kitchen table and poured himself coffee out of the big pot on the stove. The red-faced woman kept her eyes on the stove, her mouth hard-closed. Bill wandered around the kitchen with his coffee, still grinning; he stopped in front of a lithograph hung to the wall by a single nail. It was a winter scene with two horses drawing a sleigh across the snow toward a farmhouse. The horses were stepping high and a woman on the porch had her hand lifted in welcome. A big red barn, with its silo, stood back of the house.

"New York State," murmured Boston Bill to himself. He stared at it a long while, the smile dying. He said: "Where'd you get this?"

The barkeep had gone back to the front room. It was his wife who spoke over her shoulder, grudging the talk. "Somebody left it here."

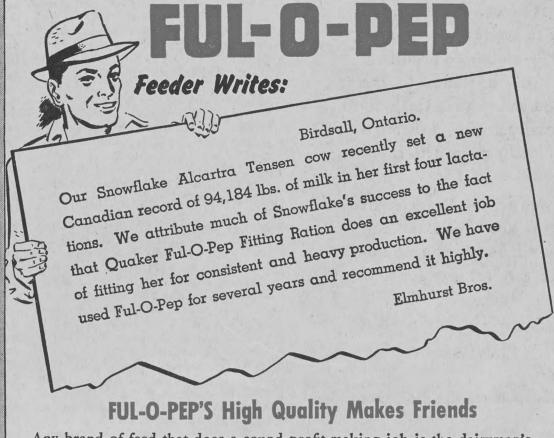
"Somebody who came from there. I suppose," said Boston Bill, again talking to himself. "Another traveller far from home. Damned odd how it sticks to you." He walked into the small dining room, listening to the growing racket in the front; he sat down at the table and

lounged back in the chair, sipping at his cup of coffee. The air in New York State in winter was clear and cold and apples in the storehouse had the sharpest possible flavor. He remembered them and he remembered the smell of the storehouse. As a boy he had been afraid to go into the place because of its darkness, because of the fear of snakes; once his father had found a copperhead there, had plunged his hands into a bin of potatoes, touching the copperhead. But he remembered the smell of the storehouse, and the smell took him back and a thousand other memories came hard and sudden before him; and then, as always happened when these memories arrived, he had a longing to be what he once had been, and his mistakes gave him cruel pain, and he hated himself for what he was.

He hated not only himself, but the men around him, despising their ignorance and their vulgarity, and sometimes he was inexpressibly lonely—and that loneliness always revived his memory of better days. One by one he knew the precise moments when he had made his mistakes, when he had turned the wrong way; they stood before him with terrible clarity, and somewhere out of that past a voice seemed to say: "You might have been-you might have been."

He had come West to escape all that, to start anew, and for a while his hope had been great. But once more the turns had been the wrong turns until he knew at last that the fault was in himself; he would always turn wrong because there was something in him which would never let him be wholly right. He finished his coffee and put down the cup and rose from the chair. He faced the empty wall and he looked at it and through it, seeing many things, seeing nothing; he turned back into the kitchen and went to the lithograph and pulled it from the wall. He rolled it up, feeling the eyes of the barkeep's wife on him.



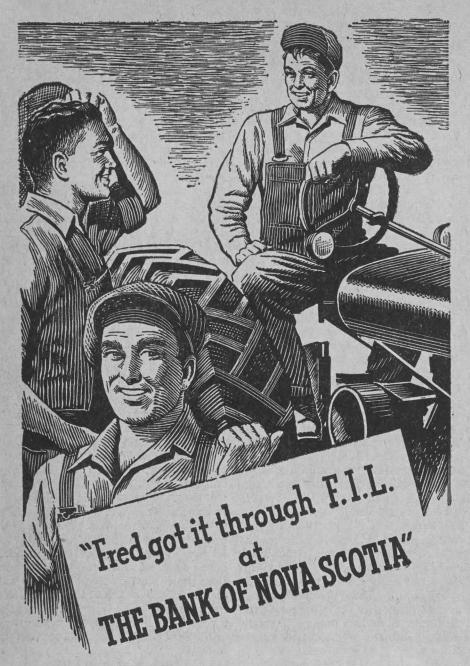


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Fred's Wife is Remodelling Her Kitchen

Ask the Manager of your local Bank of Nova Scotia Branch to tell you about the many ways in which you can improve your home, as well as your farm, with the help of a Farm Improvement Loan.



THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

"They sold these for fifty cents apiece," he told her. "Back East. I'll give your husband a dollar. I'll—"

The sound of voices in the saloon quarters dropped away, warning him. He heard a man walk over the floor and speak. "Which way this road go?"

He had rolled the lithograph; he carried it into the little dining room and opened it again, looking at it; he laid it on the table and folded it until it was small enough for a pocket, and put it into his pocket, and walked into the saloon room. The newcomer stood at the bar, drinking; a small man with a dry face and a pair of badly sprung legs. He laid down the glass and he paid for his drink. He felt the silence around him, and he looked around him with a kind of casual interest and turned back to the barkeep, who stood heavy and still.

"Which way this road go?"

"Which way you travellin'?"

"That way," said the man and pointed upward to the Owlhorn summits.

"It just keeps going," said the bartender, "over the mountain."

"What's over the mountain?"

"Same kind of country you came out of."

"How you know what I came out of?" said the newcomer.

The barkeep shrugged his shoulders. "Looks like you been drinkin' desert water."

"You got rooms here?"

The barkeep punched a thumb upward. "Take the outside stairway and pick a bunk. Four-bits now."

THE newcomer tried a second drink and bowed his head, thinking. He stirred a little and paid for the whiskey; he said, "You got a pound of bacon to sell and some bakin' powder?"

"No.'

The little man shrugged his shoulders. Boston Bill looked down on him with a kind of unsympathetic amusement. "You're in safe company, brother."

"Am I?" said the newcomer and thought about that. He took off his hat and scratched his head; he shook his head. "That would be somethin' new," he murmured and turned, walking out of the saloon.

The barkeep picked up bottle and glass and set them away; he ran a rag indifferently over the bar top and took a patient, dismal stand, looking at the men in the room wearily. Boston Bill poured himself a drink and held the glass between his hands. He was thinking of Rosalia, growing warm from the thought of her. He drank the whiskey at one swallow. He said irritably to the barkeep. "Nothing as rotten as this." More of his crowd had drifted in during the last fifteen minutes, so that the room was comfortably full. Some of the late-comers went by him, into the dining room. Jem Soders was sound asleep and snoring. Lane Brazee, who was the most alert of this outfit, looked up from the poker game.

"No use all of us waitin'. I'm goin' to turn in. We stay here?"

"We stay until he comes."

"Ed ought to be limpin' in pretty

Ed was the one fallen back on the trail with the bad heart. Boston Bill shook his head. "That lad's dead by now. I've seen that happen before. His mouth looked funny."

"Maybe somebody ought to go back."
"He's better off dead," said Boston Bill.

Suddenly one of the crowd—a huge, big-shouldered one at the bar—made a full half turn. "I've seen that fellow before."

"What fellow?"

"One that just walked in and walked out."

"Said he was new here," stated Lane.
"He didn't say it outright," pointed out the other. "I've seen him before."

"Where?"

The big rider searched his mind and

found no answer, and shook his head. Boston Bill drew partially out of his distant thoughts and looked at the barkeep. The barkeep hadn't changed his attitude in five minutes; he was a gloomy statue supported by the bar. Nothing disturbed the tired, disillusioned mask of his face. "You know him?" asked Bill.

"Am I supposed to know everybody that comes through?" said the barkeen

"You see them all."

"Some of them stop and some go on. Them that stop either pay or don't pay. All kinds of people."

"You still worrying about your money?"

"You lads are tough on a man just gettin' by."

"Fix it up tomorrow," said Bill. "We'll sleep here tonight."

"Don't make a lot of noise," said the barkeep. "My wife's got a bad tooth."

Some other man in the crowd turned with interest. "Why didn't you say so? I can pull it. I used to—" He went no further. He looked at Bill and walked to the far end of the room.

"Don't be bashful," said Boston Bill, his irony coming out again. "There's men here who have more to hide than you do. Lane, you better go out and relieve Rex. I think—"

He looked at the open doorway and saw a man walk slowly across it and disappear. "I think Goodnight will crawl in before much longer. I'm going to stay up."

The passage of the first man had not caught his attention, for he had thought it one of his own. But another man came into the doorway's square and turned and stopped and looked at the crowd a moment; and that man said, "Hello, Bill," and whipped out his gun and fired.

Boston Bill whirled aside from the bar as the bullet struck. He saw Harry Ide back away from the doorway into the blackness and he shouted to his own men, "Get away from that lamp," and watched them rise and swing in immediate confusion. He drew and killed the lamp with a shot; and at the same moment a full volley crashed in through the doorway, and somebody yelled in the darkness, and the whole side of the house shook as another blast of gunfire tore through the window that had been covered with the blanket. He called: "Drop!" The crowd rushed against him, toward the back room and the back door, and the pressure of the stampede swung him around and slammed him against the bar, and somebody's elbow hit him a hard blow across the face as he whirled and dropped behind the bar.

BOSTON Bill dropped full length on the floor behind the bar and heard the splintering of the wood above him as the bullets of Harry Ide's party crashed into the saloon room, through the front doorway and through the side window. The glass of the window shattered and dropped, chairs and tables went down in the violence of his own outfit rushing for the back room and for the rear door. All these men were near the bar's end, trying to get into the small room and slugging and cursing one another as they jammed together. He heard one of his men die; he heard death come as a rough tearing impact of lead through clothes and bone and flesh, followed by a grunt and a sigh. The man fell against the bar and slid around it, falling across Boston Bill's

He had a creepy feeling about it and a small moment of panic that made him roll and jerk his feet away; he kicked at the man, feeling the soft, dull flesh give and roll back. He crawled farther along the bar, keeping well down, using his forearms to drag himself. Harry Ide, he thought, had travelled fast and with great secrecy; otherwise he could not

have gotten this far without being spotted by one of his own men—Bill's men. Bill prided himself on his scout system and now he thought that he had been betrayed and even in this bedlam he remembered the men of his outfit who were not here, and suspected them all.

The firing swung around. It seemed no longer to be pouring through the front doorway; it seemed to be smashing against the back end of the house, toward which his outfit fought their way. The thing was terrible. It was a savage destruction that shook him to the very roots of his courage. Lead flailed through wall and room, making a sieve of the house; he heard more men yell and drop, he heard them race back from the rear, run over the saloon room and jump through the front doorway-and he heard them cry as they were hit. Nothing in all his imagination was like this. He lay flat, not so much frightened as cowed by the inhuman execution of an idea. He said to himself distantly: "Nobody could do a thing like this. Nobody."

Every muscle in him was so tight that he began to ache; the big leg muscles of his front thigh were cramped. His mind was very clear, very sharp; he heard every sound in magnified importance. He followed the fight and shifting of Harry Ide's attack with his ears and he thought now of one thing alone, his own survival. Ide intended to wipe out the wild bunch, but Ide wanted him more than he wanted the others. Ide would search every corner of Roselle, break down every door, pour lead into every black corner in search of him. He thought: "Why should he do it? There was room for both of us. We could have gotten along."

The barkeep had been behind the bar at the commencement of shooting, but had apparently slipped away. That made Boston Bill think of this room quite carefully, visualizing it, and then he remembered there was another doorway leading from the far end of the bar directly into the kitchen. The main weight of the fire seemed to press against the back of the house, so that for the moment no more slugs beat through the bar. Boston Bill rose to his hands and knees and crawled on.

One palm came full and flat down upon a ragged splinter of glass and the weight of his shoulders plunged the splinter deep into his hand. He sat back, gritted his teeth together, and seized the end of the splinter and pulled it out. Blood gushed warmly into his palm; he untied his neckpiece and wrapped it around his palm, closing his fingers on it, and got to his feet and moved forward. His hands found the door frame; the door stood open before him.

He dropped again, crawling into the kitchen. He heard somebody breathing heavily, not far away; he heard two people breathing—the barkeep and his wife, he supposed. He crawled on, listening to some of Harry Ide's men run fast and clumsy beside the outer wall of the house, toward the front. He heard voices sharp-calling out on the street, and once again the shooting boiled up on that side. He crawled over the floor, striking a table and going around it. He reached a wall, noting the dull patch of a window above him. He explored the wall with his hand until he found a door's knob. Opening the door, he drew back and waited.

Nothing happened. He stood up, flattened to the wall, and waited again. Nobody seemed to be watching the door and in a moment he put his head through it, seeing nothing at all in the curdled shadows of the small alley running between the saloon and the adjoining house. Drawing his breath, he stepped through, crossed the alley, and put his back to the wall of the other house. He had left the most dangerous spot in town; he had gotten away from it into the loose darkness. He let his breath fall away, and rush freely in and fall away again.

THE shouting went on, running at random through Roselle; it reminded him of nothing so much as the howl of a wolf pack. The firing broke out first at one spot and then another, each burst telling him of another of his own men trapped. He stood helpless, surrounded and desperate. Ide's men raced here and there, and then a shout brought them rushing together and their firing rose in smothering racket.

He crept to the rear end of the alley, stopped to listen to the roundabout darkness, and moved farther from the saloon. He passed four houses sitting side by side, rounded the last one and stepped to the road which formed Roselle's main street. All the town seemed in complete darkness, no light anywhere showing, and at the moment the activity boiled somewhere behind the saloon. A man came out of the blackness directly across from Boston Bill and ran down toward the saloon, breathing in snorted gasps. At that same moment Boston Bill crossed the street, ducked behind the buildings and ran toward the old brick buildings which housed the horses.

He wanted one thing only, which was to escape; the weight against him was too great and his chances too slim. Back in his head was the knowledge that he had been badly caught off guard and his reputation as a leader partly destroyed; his own outfit would never again ride solid behind him unless at last he brought some kind of order out



"I have a crabby aunt he could eat!"



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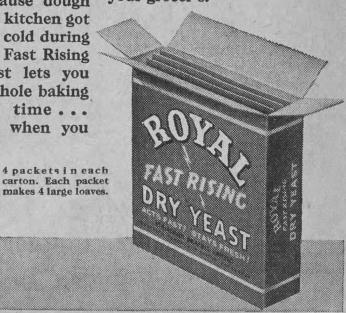
Save time...save trouble... save work! Speedy, new Fast Rising Royal Dry Yeast puts an end to old-fashioned "slow-poke" baking — turns out feather-light, even-textured bread and rolls in a few hours!

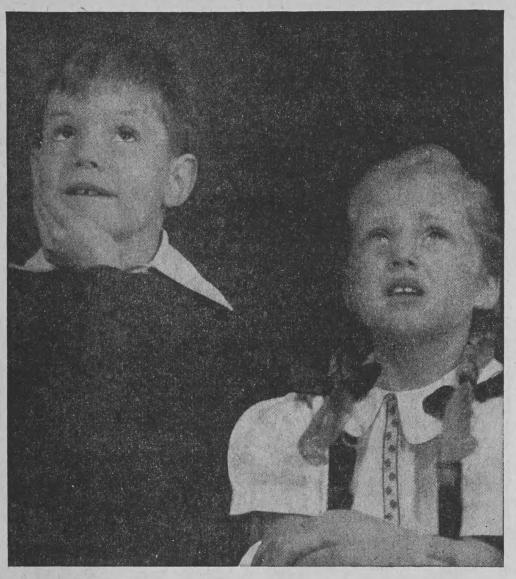
No more setting bread the night before when you're tired—no more disappointing failures because dough spoiled when the kitchen got too warm or too cold during the night. New, Fast Rising Royal Dry Yeast lets you finish up your whole baking in "hurry-up" time . . . during the day, when you

can watch the dough ... and knead at the right time.

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Speed up your baking try wonderful New Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast. At your grocer's.





"Dooh Dadwhat you just did!"

DAD: All right. All right. What's so terrible? Brushed my teeth, didn't I? Used Ipana, too.

BUSTER: Oh, it isn't that, Dad-

SISTER: No, what we mean is ...

TOGETHER:... You brushed your teeth without massaging your gums!

DAD: And that's bad?

BUS: Why, Pop, and you a college man! Even third graders are taught that if you don't massage your gums every time you brush your teeth, gums are apt to get tender and sensitive.

SIS: Yep, 'cause the soft, creamy foods we eat don't give gums the chewy exercise they need to help keep them firm and healthy. See, Popsy?

DAD: Hmmmm. Maybe that has some connection with this "pink" on my tooth brush.

BUS: Could be, Dad, could be. And the best connection you can make for "pink tooth brush" is a date with your dentist!

IN hundreds of schools all over Canada, children are being taught the importance of regular gum massage to healthy gums and sparkling teeth. That is why children often know more than parents about the danger of "pink tooth brush".

If you see that warning tinge of "pink" on your tooth brush, see your dentist right away. He may merely suggest,

as so many do, "the helpful stimulation of Ipana and massage". (A recent independent survey shows 7 out of 10 Canadian dentists recommend regular gum massage.)

For Ipana Tooth Paste is especially designed, with massage, to protect the health of the gums... give your teeth a new brightness... and your smile a new, radiant charm.



A Product of Bristol-Myers— Made in Canada

Juard against "Pink Tooth Brush"

WITH IPANA AND MASSAGE!

of this defeat. They threshed headless around the town, hunted and running, no doubt cursing him for his carelessness. If he could get at Ide...he put the impossible idea behind him. It was better to run, and to try again some other time, even if it lost him his command over the wild bunch.

HE came to the back doorway of the brick buildings and paused there listening for the shuffle of waiting horses, for the crunch of teeth against bit, for the small tinkle of bit chains. He listened and heard nothing, and stepped inside to move softly over the hardpacked dirt. He circled the inside wall, one hand well before him, suspecting the presence of an Ide man. He was half around the big room when his foot touched the yielding bulk of something on the floor and stopped him. He drew away and he waited, and suddenly bent and laid his hand on a horse. He turned back and pointed directly for the outline of the rear door through which he had come. He stumbled over two other horses before he got outside. He went straight into the darkness fifty feet and sat down, sick and trembling at what he knew. Not even the death of his own men disturbed him so much as this new information: Ide had shot all the horses to prevent his escape. That told him more clearly than any other thing of Ide's frame of mind.

He sat there several minutes, like a man exhausted beyond the ability to move. His mind would not work and his nerve had gone. He said to himself, time after time: "I have got to get out of here," and then the question would come, "Where'll I go?" From his position he saw the corner of the saloon and noticed a light burning in it. Ide's men were moving rapidly down the street from house to house, a shot now and then breaking the quiet.

He got up and walked the length of the houses, circling to the road well below town. When he reached the road he moved toward Sun, not sure of his intentions or his destination; and before he had quite pulled himself together he bumped straight into a bunch of horses gathered on the road and a man guarding them.

He had no warning and when he stopped he had nothing to say at all. He stood still, watching the man's shape move in the dark. The man said:

"Harry ready for me to come in with the horses?"

"Yes," said Boston Bill.

"All right. I can't lead 'em all, You take some."

"Sure," said Bill. He moved around the man and reached a horse. He stood still while the man waited. His mind began to work. He went on from horse to horse, then he said, "This is mine," and stepped into the saddle.

"You take that back bunch," said the

"All right," said Boston Bill, and drifted away. He was fifty feet removed when the horse holder called after him. "Where the hell you goin'?" He looked back and realized he was sheltered by the dark. Digging in the spurs he raced down the road toward Sun with a single bullet following him.

(To be continued)



The Road to Adventure.

The "Eccentric" Beekeeper

The inspector was warned but not properly prepared for what was to be seen in this apiary

By PATRICOLA

OU will find St. John a funny old coot," his neighbors all told me. "He's full of ideas of his own, and if you actually found a hive of foul brood in his apiary—well, it would be just too bad for you!"

"Not," they would go on to say, "that he's such a bad old fellow at that. Every one of his neighbors, I suppose, owes him for good advice; advice that has saved, maybe some hundreds of dollars, at some time or other."

Naturally I was curious to meet him.

As I came near the apiary, I could see the old fellow hard at work. The sweet-clover season was already pretty well at its end, and I anticipated cross bees, for bees are at their crossest just as the honey flow peters out, and queens are most likely to hide.

He had one of those screens set up around a hive, and was inside it with the hive taken apart. If a fine screen is set up around a hive, making an enclosure some eight-feet square, to give one room inside, it need be only six feet or so tall, for the robber bees will fly over it. It is a great device, really, for it means that one is in no danger of starting a robbing spree when making

examination during a honey dearth. If there is anything that can cause uproar and loss in short order, it is a robbing spree. One does not often see a screen of this type, especially in apiaries operated by a single man.

"Score one for him," I said to myself.

"He is evidently a careful worker and willing to take pains."

He saw me and looked up. I suppose the smoker and hive tool in my hands told him that I was the bee inspector.

"You had better come on in, and look at this one now it is open," said he. "Look, there is a little door in the corner."

I put on my veil, opened the door, and came in. A glance or two told me that there was no foul brood in that

The screen was made in four sections, with hook-and-eye fasteners, and it could be carried easily, part by part, by one man. He showed me his gadgets, and they were not few. Perhaps the pleasure of having an appreciative audience put him in an expansive mood, but for some reason, not once, during my time with him, did I see any sign of that unreli-

READY-PAST



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ability of mood that the neighbors had complained of.

One of his devices was an adjustable bottom-board extension. All too often, when the bottom board is set on the hive stand, the crack between the two is difficult to negotiate by the bees, and in effect the incoming, heavily laden workers have only the inch or two of protrusion of the bottom board to alight upon. An extra long bottom-board is a nuisance when it comes to carrying the hive into the cellar, or about the apiary. This man's extensions were easily detachable, and had the additional merit of keeping down the growth of grass and weeds in front of the hives. That is a problem that must somehow be solved by the beekeeper. Some solve it by applications of salt.

HIS hive stands were simply two pieces of four-by-four spruce or tamarac, and I must say they seemed to be serving their purpose admirably. They stuck out on each side about a foot, and this extra width served to give the hives additional stability. The space under the hive was easily accessible, and he had a long-spouted garden watering-can, with the rosette removed, for applying waste oil there, to aid in reducing the depredations of ants.

"Those four-by-fours set the hive rather high for convenient operating," he told me, "but the chance to let the air underneath and keep the under side of the bottom boards dry seemed too good to lose. I have thought of treating the under sides with something or other, for additional protection from earth-dampness, but I haven't decided just what to use yet."

I cannot tell all his experiments and devices, but here was obviously a man who was not only making an adequate living (for a bachelor) out of his bees, but was also making a hobby out of them, and incidentally, giving them a great deal of first-hand study. If he had only combined with his knowledge the tendency to rush into print that I myself have, he would be writing this article for you instead of me, and many other articles also.

THE most interesting of his devices was a hive which could be examined without taking down the supers. The second chamber was supported by a special stand that came up from the ground and was a sort of hivestand as well. The bottom chamber, together with bottom-board, was raised up to it by wedges. To examine, one had only to take out these wedges, let the chamber down a fraction of an inch, pull it out, and make the examination at leisure. He had only two hives fixed up in this way.

"That," I told him, "is exactly what a great many people have been looking for, especially in this country of heavy yields and high-stacked supers."

"I am not sure whether I like them or not," he said. "They compel one to use excluders, which I dislike doing. They also confine the queen to a single broodchamber, which makes more frequent examinations necessary and the removal of brood to an upper super. However, perhaps these more frequent examinations are a good thing. They at least keep one in touch with what is going on in the hive. Certainly one can open up such a hive with a minimum of disturbance. Probably it would be best to have a deep brood chamber, on the Dadant style, but that would make it impossible to interchange frames with the rest of the hive, and would rule out Demareeing. Every device, it seems, has the disadvantages of its advantages."

"Nevertheless it is a most interesting experiment, and an ingenious one," I told him.

"Well," said he, "at least it is promising enough that I am planning to rig up a few more that way, and try out the plan on a little larger scale."



Who ever said papering a room was difficult? With Trimz Ready-Pasted Wallpaper, it's child's play! There's no paste bucket, no brush, no pasting table needed when you use Trimz. Just wet it and hang it. You can do it in your spare time too—start when you wish, stop when you wish. Trimz is perfectly pasted, pre-measured, pre-trimmed—goes right over old wallpaper or painted surfaces.

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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

TURKEY AND POULTRY PRICES

In the past, farmers have marketed too many turkeys in the early fall, with a consequent scarcity at Christmas. To correct this, the maximum whole-sale prices for turkeys now will apply throughout the entire year and will be at a level one and one-quarter cents below the highest seasonal ceiling previously in effect.

Effective September 3, maximum wholesale prices for Grade A turkeys in all zones will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound higher than those in effect in the November-December 1945 packing period. In 1945, these prices varied between 35 cents and 39 cents per pound according to zone. Special Grade will be one cent over the maximum price for the young Grade A, but B Grade and C Grade turkeys will be two and five cents respectively below the maximum price for the young Grade A. Old hens and old toms will be three and four cents under the maximum price for young hens and young toms of the corresponding grade.

There is also a revision of maximum prices for roaster and fryer types of chickens of all grades, and there will be a lessening of the former annual packing period reduction of 35% cents per pound effective in stages over a period of three months.

Grades are established under the Federal Livestock and Livestock Products Act

LINSEED OIL

A recent increase in the price of linseed oil from 71 cents to \$1.27 a gallon comes partly as a result of the removal of subsidies, and partly as a result of the recent rise in the price of flax from \$2.75 to \$3.25 a bushel for the 1946 crop. There is, however, no increase in the price of flax seed meal which remains at the present basic level of \$40.00 a ton. Nor will the increase affect the prices of paint and varnish.

On August 1, the Canadian Wheat Board price of flax seed to the crushers was increased from \$1.64 to \$2.75 per bushel, thus partially removing subsidy payments.

FISH MEAL AND MIXED FEED COSTS

By a recently issued Order (A-2066) the wholesale carlot price at which a manufacturer or broker may sell fish meal, ground and packed in new burlap or cotton bags, has been increased to \$1.07½ per unit of protein per ton, with no allowance for fraction of such unit. The price is to be f.o.b. primary railway shipping point.

However, a person who manufactures mixed feeds of which fish meal is a component part shall, in establishing the cost price of the mixed feeds, include a charge for fish meal of only \$1.02½ cents per unit of protein per ton. There is no change with respect to the animal products or linseed oil content.

CONDITIONAL SALES OF FLOUR

The suspension on September 1 of an Order, which reduced the amount of wheat released for human consumption 10 per cent below the 1945 consumption level, should result in more flour for distribution. In the period of curtailment, conditional sales of flour through feed merchants almost entirely ceased. However, as conditional sales are still prohibited by the Prices Board, a person is asked to report to his nearest Board office any evidence of such sales, which could lead to prosecutions.

LOST AND FOUND RATION BOOKS

Take care of your ration book. Put your telephone number on the front cover. Keep a record of your serial number somewhere else for reference. If your book is lost, notify your nearest Local Ration Board. Before you are issued a new ration book you will have to make a sworn statement. Your book cannot be replaced for 28 days but, in the meantime, arrangements are made to issue you a temporary ration card. If your book is not found in the 28 days, and the Board is satisfied there is no hope of finding it, a new book will be issued.

There are serious penalties for using a ration book to which one is not entitled. If you find a ration book and cannot locate the owner, turn it in immediately to your Local Ration Board or a Branch Office of the Ration Administration.

TEMPORARY RATION CARDS

"BEAVER" design RB-75 coupons (i.e., unnumbered butter, sugar and meat coupons issued for transient labour) are expiring on Thursday, October 31. Farmers, and other persons (other than members of the Armed Forces), who have been issued these coupons, can have such coupons replaced with "BUFFALO" design coupons by applying to their Local Ration Board. "BEAVER" design RB-173 Evaporated Milk Coupons will be invalidated December 31, 1946, and replaced with those of "BUFFALO" design. No "BEAVER" coupons of either of these numbers have been issued since September 30.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
October 3	B-27	M-53	_
October 10	B-28	M-54	
October 17	-	M-55	S-31 and S-32
October 24	B-29	M-56	
October 31	B-30	M-57	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

NOTE:—In Ration Book No. 5, coupons still valid are Butter Coupons R-18 to R-21, Meat Coupons Q-1 to Q-4, and Sugar-Preserves Coupons S-1 to S-25. These coupons will remain valid until further notice.

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Growing Tobacco in B.C.

By RACHEL BIGGS

LONG the Trans-Canada highway, near Chilliwack on the rich flats of Sumas Prairie, there are to be seen patches of a deep green crop, that in the distance could be mistaken for fields of corn. Cars from all Canada's provinces fly by, their passengers generally not aware that the large, green leaves, flashing row upon row in the sunlight may, two or three years later be in their hands in the shape of round, sweet cigarettes.

In 1945 there were nearly 12 billion cigarettes smoked in Canada, three times as many as in 1935. Consumption of cigars in the last year amounted to the staggering figure of 195 million, with 32 million pounds of other tobaccos going up in smoke.

In view of this, B.C.'s tobacco harvest this year of 175,000 pounds isn't very impressive, but it represents a promising industry that has weathered great hazards, and is undoubtedly here to stay.

It didn't take our pioneers long to discover in B.C.'s temperate climate and rich soils, the possibilities of growing this semi-tropical plant. The first official record of tobacco growing here dates back to 1863 when the Colonial Secretary of the then Crown Colony reported that he saw some good tobacco growing at the Okanagan Mission, planted there by the Catholic Fathers for their own use.

THE first commercial planting was undertaken about 1894 at Kelowna by a cigar leaf grower from Wisconsin. Production of cigar leaf continued intermittently at Kelowna until 1917, and by 1927 had extended to 20 districts throughout the southern irrigated areas of the province and to the lower mainland.

At Kelowna, cigar leaf tobacco was grown intermittently for 35 years, from 1894 to 1929, and burley grown continuously for 10 years, from 1925 to 1934. At Sumas Prairie, burley and Hungarian types were grown for three years and flue-cured tobacco was grown from 1930 to 1938. The 1938 crop was the largest the province had known, with 1,040 pounds per acre and a total production of 395,000 pounds valued at \$63,232.

At the present time production is confined to Sumas Prairie where the quality of tobacco has been consistently good for the manufacture of cigarettes, and has created a fair demand by the trade.

This year there are 14 farmers on the Sumas Prairie engaged in tobacco growing, with a total acreage of over 130 acres. They are well organized, restricting themselves to small, easily managed plantations, and co-operating in the financing of equipment and in the exchange of labor.

At the present time their "co-op" is headed by J. Kovacs, who with his Hungarian background has brought to the B.C. industry the inherent skill necessary for successful tobacco culture, and with his energy and joviality inspires faith in the industry and a determination to make it thrive.

Mr. Kovacs operates a large greenhouse where the plants are seeded each year before being planted out as soon as the sun has warmed sufficiently in May or early June. Care has to be taken not to plant the seed too thickly, as the result will be nothing but weak and lanky plants. When the seedlings are five inches high they are ready for transplanting. The plants are set out in rows, three feet apart, leaving two feet between each plant. A hot, dry summer is needed when for about ninety days the moist land is kept well cultivated, the plants primed, topped and suckered. The leaves then begin to turn yellow and are ready to harvest.

During the growing period much technical as well as practical knowledge is required, but it is the curing that presents the greatest obstacles. When harvest starts, crews of 18 or 20 pickers enter the fields, generally about the middle of August, picking the mature leaves at the base of the stems first, bringing in, in one day, the two thousand pounds needed to fill a kiln.

As soon as the kilns are filled (Mr. Kovacs operates two kilns with a 2,000 pound capacity) the tobacco is tied to dozens of laths, hanging like row upon row of limp yellow rags. The door and ventilators are then closed to prevent the escape of moisture, small fires are lighted in the furnaces, and these are intensified until the temperature inside the kiln is raised to 90 degrees Fahr. For five to eight days the temperature and humidity must be closely watched for successful "yellowing" of the tobacco, for "fixing the color" and finally "killing."

A good kiln of tobacco becomes easily spoiled. The greatest care in manipulation is required, as the leaf will turn a reddish brown if the atmosphere of the barn is too humid, or if the ventilation is inadequate, and the temperature not increased fast enough.

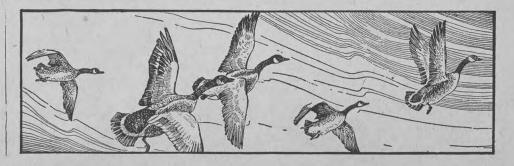
From the kilns the tobacco is removed to the baling sheds while the pickers go out again to the fields, picking further and further up the stems of the plants, until by the end of October the tobacco has all been picked and has passed through the kilns.

This is known as flue-curing of tobacco, which is the most intricate of all processes of tobacco culture. But flue-cured tobacco produces the highest qualities and brings the best prices on the market.

ONCE it is all gathered, it is baled and shipped to eastern Canada for processing and several years of curing before it is manufactured into various grades of tobacco.

Most of the tobacco grown on the Sumas Prairie is the "Yellow Mammoth" variety, a fine quality Virginia tobacco with unexcelled burning qualities. Generally it is blended with the aromatic tobaccos grown in Quebec, to obtain the ideal combination of smooth burning and full flavor.

The present method of grading to-bacco once it is shipped works a hard-ship on the local growers, for prices range from 16 to 40 cents a pound, so that a grower doesn't know what his crop is worth until after it has been shipped. Also skilled labor is hard to get and is becoming more expensive. However, in spite of this, it is evident that tobacco growing in B.C. is here to stay, and supported by wider public interest and possibly government support, it could be turned into a major industry.



DDT: For and Against

This comparatively new insecticide has a few minor drawbacks but is bound to play an important part in the farmers' program

F the useful discoveries which came out of the war, few have been discussed so much on the farm as DDT. Claims almost fantastic have been made for it. On the other hand it has come in for some unfavorable comment. An effort to assess it fairly has been undertaken by Anthony Standen, writing in "Life."

Mr. Standen's summary of its disadvantages falls under three headings: it is poisonous to man; it is deadly to beneficial insects as well as harmful ones: and lastly, there are some economic insect pests who are not seriously affected by it.

The first of these shortcomings can be overcome without difficulty. Most insecticides are open to the same objection. The remedy is not to eat food contaminated with it. There is some risk in inhaling dust or sprays but the risk is slight. Water borne sprays are comparatively harmless, oil borne sprays decidedly more dangerous. Dr. Paul Neal of the U.S. National Institute of Health is quoted as saying that no case of human poisoning by DDT has occurred in that country.

Against insects which are susceptible to DDT the effects are marvellous. A mosquito which comes in contact with as small an amount as one-trillionth part of an ounce absorbs enough poison to knock him over for the count. Sprayed too heavily about the countryside it exterminates good and bad varieties of insects impartially. It will even kill fish. frogs, toads and turtles, either directly or by cutting off their supply of insect food. This observation has some practical importance in suburban areas where plans have been under contemplation for using DDT to control mosquitoes, for it has been proved that DDT thrown into stagnant pools will kill mosquito

THERE is a fairly extensive list of insects which are extraordinarily resistant to the action of this insecticide. Chief among them are the cotton boll weevil which costs the United States \$100,000,-000 annually, and the Mexican bean beetle. Others in the list are some types of plant lice, which can be more effectively controlled by nicotine sprays, tobacco hornworm, cabbage seedpod weevil, tomato russet mite, and the poultry

DDT came into prominence originally because of its usefulness in combatting lice among troops. Powders containing ten per cent dusts proved to be completely efficacious when dusted into the clothing of soldiers. This discovery practically removed the danger of typhus. In the Pacific theatre of war malariabearing mosquitoes and tropical flies were practically eliminated in certain restricted localities by airplane dusting. DDT proved that it could convert a verminous hellhole of an island into a health resort. Contrary to widely held notions, single applications did not completely eliminate insects but treatments had to be continued.

The requirements of peace time life presents a rosy future for DDT. Strangely enough, cattle will benefit at least as much as humans. A common use for it will be in dairy barns, where, sprayed on the walls, it will keep the premises entirely free from flies. It will also be used directly on the cattle protecting them at all times against lice, horn flies, and other pests which cut down milk and beef production.

It has many other agricultural applications. While it will not displace our standard insecticides, nearly all of which are unsurpassable for specific uses, DDT will have a wide use in controlling insects injurious to vegetables, fruit and flowers. It is poisonous to bees, but not so much so as other dusts now in use.

The home will benefit even more than the garden. Not only will it keep down flies and mosquitoes, but Fido will appreciate it mightily because of its usefulness in eliminating fleas and ticks. It is not recommended for cats, because pussy may absorb enough by licking herself to produce fatal effects.

Against house insects other than flies and mosquitoes DDT has a varying record of success. It is moderately successful against cockroaches, but no better than sodium fluoride, the present standard roach killer. It is claimed that it will banish clothes moths. The manufacturers say that a thorough spraying of garments makes them immune to moths. and that the effect will persist through several launderings. Against ants the answer depends on "what kind of ant?" Carpet beetles will go their expensive way as before, regardless of DDT. But bedbugs! Entomologists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture declare "it is the perfect answer to the bedbug problem."

Balancing the good and the bad, the verdict must be enthusiastically in favor of this new ally against the insect world. The armed forces have proved that it can be handled safely with tremendous benefits. There is no reason why civilian users, particularly farm users cannot be equally benefited.

The subject cannot be dismissed without reference to a range of new insecticides which have been developed in Great Britain during the war, and which should be on the Canadian market not later than 1947. These include a number of products sold under the name Agrocide, some of which are said to be ten times as effective as DDT for certain

STUDENTS MUST RUN THIS FARM

Continued from page 7

be discontinued. Cereals were much needed and were becoming scarce. (Intimation was given that discrimination would shortly be directed against hogs fed to excessive weights.)

Further decisions included: The erection of one more farrowing house; the making of a careful study of swine diseases and the instituting of sanitary practices necessary to prevent losses; the adopting of the recommendation of the beef cattle committee to watch for a favorable opportunity to purchase wormed-up steers for finishing, with a view to marketing a portion of the corn and hay in this way.

DISCUSSION on the poultry projects centered around various problems. It was found that repairs to the windows were needed, to make the poultry house warm enough, and to aid in ventilation. The ventilation was not good enough to prevent moisture in the litter. Discussion of the kind of chicks to buy led to a study of the costs and profits involved in the production of laying hens and of broilers. The time of delivery of the chicks was considered. together with the cost of installation of necessary heating equipment in the brooder house.

Evidence submitted indicated that any profits from the poultry enterprise in 1945 had been contributed by the laying hens-broilers had failed to return cost of production. An examination of the yearly records of eggs laid, disclosed that



the heaviest egg production had come during the months of lower returns. Since the agreement with the stock caretaker provided for a number of eggs and chickens for family use, the class finally decided to continue the project, but to improve facilities and management practices in order to secure better returns. It was decided that White Leghorn pullet chicks should be purchased for late February or early March delivery, in order that they might come into peak egg production in September during the period of highest prices. This plan called for the disposal of all mature hens at the close of the current laying season. A smaller number of cockerel chicks was ordered to supply a quantity of meat birds.

PROJECT book is provided for the A records on each enterprise. Each student who prepares a report and makes a recommendation to the class must file his report for inclusion in the records. A minute book preserves the records of class discussions and formal actions. A labor project book contains all details pertaining to the hiring of labor. A crop book serves as a file for plans, recommendations, crop maps, yields, and other data pertinent to crops.

The farm record book contains a complete analysis of the year's business, including opening and closing inventories, expenditures, receipts, enterprise incomes, cost analysis, profits and feed returns. Each student is required to familiarize himself with all phases of the accounting through the completion of this book.

These reports serve to provide continuity in carrying over important information from one group to its successor. This is particularly valuable under the existing plan of operation.

Since the class personnel changes four times a year with the quarter system and the committee personnel in charge of an enterprise changes twice in the quarter, the result is that eight different groups of students work on a given project during a calendar year. It would be too much to expect that students should not make mistakes. An opportunity to make mistakes is a significant feature of the farm laboratory course.

An action taken by the students which turned out unsuccessfully, was the purchase of two cows being sold out of a dairy herd. Since the students had a chance to buy the cows at beef price, they decided they couldn't lose much. After a time they found that the cows were not giving enough milk to pay for their feed, and it was soon decided to dispose of them. However, the market price for beef cows had dropped in the interval, resulting in a loss of \$50 on the transaction, which, after all, was a small price to pay for the experience gained not only by the students who participated, but also subsequent stu-dents who will read the record of the transactions.

With the frequently changing personnel in charge of enterprises, it would seem doubtful that such an operated farm would register a financial success in the yearly operation, yet such has been the case. Substantial profits are shown by the Agriculture 450 Farm for each of its operating years.

At least some of this success may be attribtued to the responsibility and interest which is assumed by the class members. Every student visits the farm once or twice a week, and one or more of the class members are present every day. A personal interest is taken by each class member in the success of the enterprise with which he is associated, as well as in the success of the farm as a whole.

The experience offered in decision making, presents a new field in agricultural education. Educators in Canada might well examine the possibilities of the school-operated farm to provide opportunities for farm management, as well as supervised farm practices.

(Note: R. V. McCullough is Superintendent, Wetaskiwin School Division, Alberta Department of Education, and is also President of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association. He spent the autumn and winter of 1945-46 at Iowa State College, where problems in agricultural education engaged his attention and where an editor of The Country Guide met him.)

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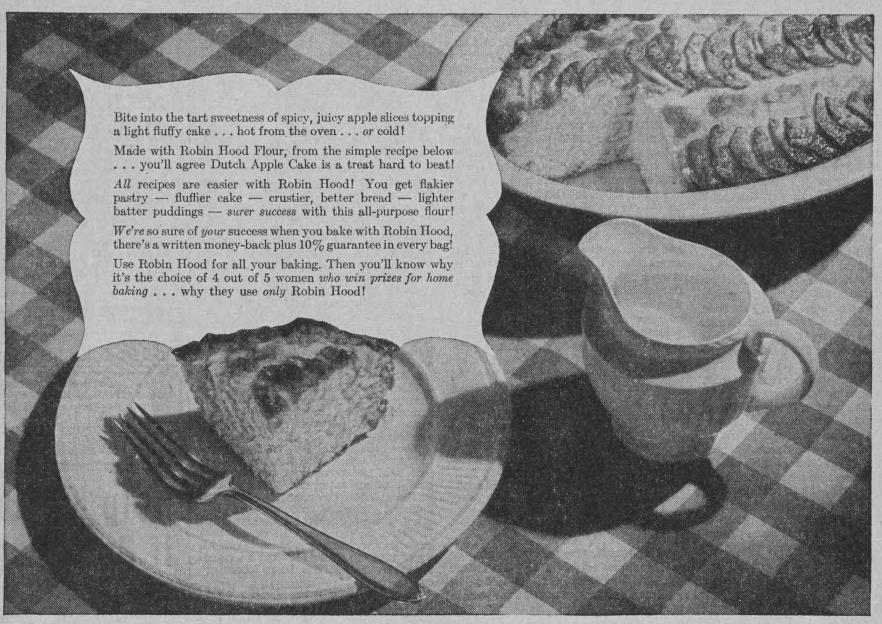
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A Quick Bread Treat — or a Hot Dessert — Robin Hood Recipe for Dutch Apple Cake!



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brands as well — but each time
I preferred to go back to using
Robin Hood for its grand uniform and easy-mixing qualities.
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"Besides pleasing my family with Robin Hood, I have won numerous prizes for baking of all kinds in open competition—at the Regina Exhibition and local Fairs. Believe me, I find it pays to use only the best ingredients—I attribute my success to that fact.

"That's the big reason why I will continue to use only Robin Hood Flour!"

Robin Hood Dutch Apple Cake

Topping:

- 1 teasp. melted butter
- 1 cup thinly sliced apples
- 2 tbsp. melted butter
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
- ½ teasp. cinnamon
- 1/4 teasp. nutmeg

2 cups sifted ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

- 3 teasp. baking powder
- ½ teasp. salt
- 2 tbsp. granulated sugar
- 4 thsp. shortening
- 1 egg, well-beaten
- 2/3 cup milk
- 1. Preheat oven to 400 degrees F. Grease a pyrex or 8 x 8 x 2 inch cake tin thoroughly.
- 2. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt into mixing bowl. Add sugar. Cut shortening into small pieces and add to dry ingredients. Blend together until mixture is mealy, using pastry blender (or two knives, cutting in with scissor-like motion.) Combine beaten egg and milk and gradually add to dry ingredients, stirring lightly with fork. Mix only until soft dough is formed.
- 3. Turn into prepared tin. Pat gently to spread the dough in the tin. Brush top with 1 teasp. melted butter. Arrange 1 cup thinly sliced apples in rows on top. Combine melted butter, brown sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg. Sprinkle evenly over apples.
- 4. Bake at 400 degrees F. for 30 to 35 minutes. Serve warm, cut in squares. OR serve as a hot dessert with custard sauce or any desired pudding sauce.

Yield: 6 Servings.

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The Countrywoman

Last Leave

GILEAN DOUGLAS

How tenderly it goes, this farewell day; How gently lie The shadows of the tamarack and pine Upon the sun-washed lake. This is farewell,

This is a last good-bye.

For me no more will silver poplars shine Against the dusk till brightened clouds foretell A brighter dawn. How strangely beauty may Redeem and crucify!

ANY men returned to Canada from service overseas in the armed forces will be wanting to build new houses for themselves and their families. There is a great need in this country for more and better houses. Every village and town as well as the larger cities is overcrowded. Each day the press carries stories of what is being done to meet the emergency of finding homes for those who have no place to live. Many new farm dwellings must be built and old ones drastically remodelled to afford farm people some of the comforts and conveniences of modern-day living. Otherwise we shall not have men and women satisfied to go to the farm for a livelihood. It is vital to sound rehabilitation that they do go, otherwise we shall see still further overcrowding in cities and a swelling of unemployment.

Shortages of many materials vital to a large building program prevent many who have both the inclination and the means to build new houses today. But those shortages will not last and they do not need to prevent Canadians from doing a real good job of planning for the houses which they will eventually build. Securing available books of plans, studying them, building up a library on subjects related to designing and construction, making scrap books of ideas gleaned from general reading, could well be a family pastime during the shut-in months which lie ahead at this season of the year.

A story of how Canadian men stationed in Holland occupied their time by taking a four-weeks' course in house designing was told by Leonard W. Brockington, last spring in one of his popular radio series of talks. He described it as "one of the most inspiring things he had seen on his visit to Canadian troops on the continent." The men were stationed at Hilversum, a place noted as an artists' colony and for its many beautiful buildings, located a short distance south of Amsterdam. The men working under the leadership of Col. Porter were studying house design and construction, drawing plans of the kind of houses they would like to own on their return to Canada, houses which could be built at a cost ranging between \$6,000 and \$7,000. Their attention and interest would be drawn to some of the best in Holland's architectural designing. No doubt that experience would leave a lasting impression on their minds and the influence will likely carry forward to their return to this country. What could be better after witnessing war's terrible desolation than to turn men's minds to thoughts of what they would like to build for themselves in Canada?

To Stimulate Good Plans

Tow appears that there is to be a stimulation of the production of good house plans for a family of moderate size and means. And the stimulation is coming from Dominion government sources, under the auspices of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, which has largely replaced National Housing Administration, which functioned under the Minister of Finance.

The largest cash awards ever offered the architectural profession in Canada are to be offered through a Dominion-wide competition for good plans for small houses. The announcement came during September from Ottawa. The contest will close on November 26 and the winners will be announced in Ottawa on December 12 and 13, with Harold Lawson, of Montreal, acting as advisor with a board of eight architects.

The competition is for the purpose of stimulating the production of plans for houses suitable for a family of four. There will be five regions for the purposes of the competition: the Maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the prairie provinces and the west coast. In each region there will be a first prize of \$1,500,a \$700 second and five honorable mention prizes of \$100 each. Competitors must be Canadian residents and either architects, architects' assistants or students at a recognized school of architecture. There is no limit to the number of designs that any individual

Comment on matters of interest to homemakers

By AMY J. ROE

architect may submit in any region. At first thought it may be regretted that this competition is not open to any Canadian who believes that he can produce a good house plan. There is nothing to prevent him working on a design and turning it over to a qualified architect but it must be submitted in the competition by the latter.

This competition is aimed primarily at producing plans for urban homes. There is evidently no section in it, even in the prairie region, intended to encourage work on plans for farm houses, although officials of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation say that they realize the need for such. There are now offices of the Corporation in all the larger cities of Canada and rural people should press the need of good farm dwelling plans upon them. This move is welcomed although it is late in time and not wide enough in scope for a country whose people are so largely rural.

With this start there may come further desirable developments. Following might well come another contest, with substantial cash prizes, for farm dwelling designs, though architects have been slow in Canada to give thought or work to them. Along with that move the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation might assist in holding schools for the training of people who could advise farm people on planning. Such schools could be arranged under the auspices of extension services of universities or departments of agriculture and to them might go workers who have wide contacts with country people. There is a great lack of training in this field and a lack of knowledge of what are the essentials of good modern farm house planning.

A Food Saving Program

WITH so many countless people in the world going hungry and ill-nourished because of the lack of bare essential food this winter, we in Canada, who have such an abundance should be careful to save in order that we may share with those who lack. Small savings repeated by thousands of women in thousands of Canadian homes each day of the week, means that we can ship greater stores abroad. It means that we can send more meat, wheat and dairy products.

Cornell University has issued an eight-point program for American people, which we might well make ours too. The eight points are:

1. Conserve food in every way to avoid waste.

- 2. Eat potatoes instead of bread, rice and other cereals.
- 3. Eat cereals sparingly, particularly wheat products.
- 4. Use less fats and oils—bake, broil or stew rather than fry foods.
- 5. Eat fish, eggs and poultry which are relatively plentiful.
- 6. Eat locally abundant and home-canned vegetables.
 - 7. Produce food if you can.
 - 8. Share rather than hoard.

Notes By The Way

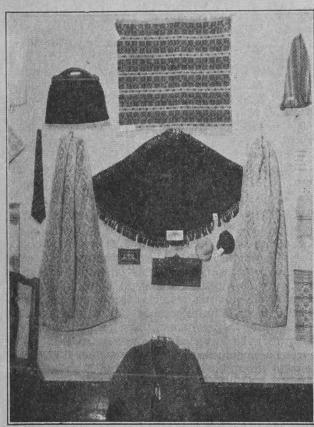
EVERY expectant mother in Ontario will be entitled to free medical examination by a physician of her own choice after October 1, 1946. It is expected that such examinations will mean a substantial reduction in infant mortality—in number of stillbirths and of babies dying within the first 24 hours after birth. Many of these casualties arise from inadequate prenatal care and the reluctance of mothers to visit a doctor early in pregnancy, when possible complications may be detected or anticipated and either remedied or prepared for by a competent doctor. The Ontario government will pay for the examination.

COMPULSORY pre-marital blood testing will come into effect in Manitoba, starting October 1. No clergyman or other authorized person may solemnize a marriage until each of the parties concerned delivers to him a certificate indicating that a blood test has been taken. Blood samples must be taken by a legally qualified physician. No more than 30 days must elapse between the date on which the blood sample is taken and the date of marriage. If more than 30 days elapse between the date the sample is taken and the date of marriage, a second blood test must be taken. A certificate stating that the test has been made but not stating the result of the test will be given to the person solemnizing the marriage. A written statement setting forth the contents of the report of the test remains the personal property of the individual. Pamphlets and further information may be secured from the Department of Health and Public Welfare, Winnipeg, Man.

THE illustration below is a photograph of a Christmas Cactus (Echeveria) which is a favorite of many. The plant should be set out-of-doors, when warm weather comes and all danger of frost is over, in order that it may catch the maximum of sunlight. It should not be allowed to get too dry as it is not a true cactus. With this treatment you will be rewarded around Christmas time with many more blooms. Photo by Sidney Pott, of Victoria, B.C.



Weaving in the West



Examples of Ontario work at Vancouver exhibit.

F the time-mellowed art of weaving, it can truthfully be said that it has cast its spell over all ages of people, women and men alike. No other hobby horse of the present day has more appeal for all classes or can be ridden by almost anyone after a few hours instruction.

There are, of course, other pursuits which can be followed by 'teen-ager and grandma alike—stamp collecting for instance—but then one would look rather silly trying to wear a stamp album for a scarf or a couple of orange New Zealand's for a tie!

To a devotee of the loom however, these are fairly simple articles to make—scarfs and ties—that is. At a recent exhibition in the Vancouver Art Gallery, every kind of woven article was shown from large soft blankets in rainbow colors to tiny articles of baby wear; each exhibit a perfect specimen of its kind.

The story of hand-weaving is a fascinating one. It goes back to the earliest days of man upon this earth and its beginnings are lost in the shades of antiquity. What many consider the oldest specimen of woven cloth in existence was unearthed from the ruins of Mahenjo-Daro, city of the dead in the valley of Indus. This city, it has been estimated, was deserted 3,000 years B.C. and yet pieces of cloth have been unearthed by excavators and archeologists. They had been perfectly preserved by resting on pieces of silver metal which in time oxidized them.

Other specimens have been found in caves inhabited by primitive peoples many thousands of years ago, For 3,000 years India was the undisputed mistress of the art. Many and fabulous are the stories of ancient cottons so fine they could scarcely be felt on the hand, of a muslin so sheer that when laid on the grass and covered with dew it became invisible.

Some of this type of workmanship may still be seen in the markets of the East and brings a high price from tourists. The Indian designs are, of course, more exotic and imaginative than western weavers attempted. An interesting explanation for this is given. It seems that the great Mohammed himself had no little influence on weaving designs. He tried to teach his people the folly of worshipping idols but it was a difficult task and every time he relaxed, new and fresh images would appear, dedicated to various gods and goddesses At last, tiring of it all, he issued a stern edict against reproducing the likeness in any form of art, of any living thing.

This, as might be imagined, stumped the weavers of cloth and tapestries temporarily. Then a few bolder ones started to weave non-existent animals and birds into their work. A peacock, for instance, might have its head on backwards or even be double-headed. Animals began to possess an impossible number of legs and so forth.

In the middle ages there sprang up in Europe various guilds. These guilds might be called the labor unions of their day. In order to become a member, a boy had to serve as apprentice in the house of a master tradesman. In the case of weaving, a leading

weaver of the town would be selected and at the age of fourteen, the youth would enter the household. From seven to eight years would be spent in learning all the skills which his master could teach him. At the end of that time, he took a sample of his work before the guild and if it was judged good, he became an admitted member.

These guilds stabilized prices in their own locality, took care of widows and orphans of guild members and in many respects served the same purpose as today's trade unions. They reached the height of their power at the time of the Crusades and amassed great wealth by loaning money at high interest to impoverished nobles returning from the East. Several centuries later, however, their power declined and sank, but while their influence lasted, they did much to maintain a high standard of workmanship which we cannot boast in the machine age.

In those days, medieval buyers were protected by guild rules, from shoddy materials or unfast dyes. A set of drapes then would last its owner a lifetime and be bequeathed to the next generation.

In Canada itself, the early start of weaving was a stormy and difficult one. The early settlers preferred to buy imported goods rather than grow the hemp and make their own cloth. Efforts of the early governors to encourage the people to weave were fruitless. During the long Quebec winters, hands were idle in the homes of the colonists who were poorly clothed. Ships from France were few and far between, and the goods they carried were necessarily high, to pay for the cost of shipping.

Once a free distribution of looms was made to each home, but even this did not alter the apathy of the settlers. Finally in 1700 came a slump in the fur trade and the people were forced to grow hemp. Once started, this crop flourished and several years later, a Madame De Repentigny started in Montreal a work-

The story of how an old craft attracts Canadians of today, and some good results of work done By EVELYN GILBERT

shop for the weaving of cloth. Followed a busy period as the good Madame turned out blankets, linen, serge and homespun. Her example inspired others and looms began to whir throughout the settlement. Some of the most colorful as well as sturdy examples of Canadian weaving in existence came from these same looms. This active period continued until 1890. Then up to 1926, home weaving vanished completely from the scene with the expansion of the machine age.

In 1929, the first step to revive it was taken when the Quebec government created a school of handicrafts in connection with the Department of Agriculture. Leaders were trained in weaving, who in turn, formed field groups to teach the weaving of both wool and flax.

Shortly after that, other provinces took up the idea and in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia, special departments were started.

Today, it is no longer necessary to know how to run a loom in order to be adequately clothed. Weaving is moving now out of the sphere of necessity into that of art. Each individual who sends a shuttle through the warp of a piece of work cannot fail to transfer some of his own personality to the piece of cloth coming into being under his fingers.

In British Columbia, a modern guild for weavers was started ten years ago. This guild owes its existence to private membership of which there are about 100 throughout the province. All members must own a loom, and at least one piece of work per year is judged the minimum requisite for a member in good standing. The guild president, Mrs. Elsie Warden, of Vancouver, explains that new and old members have been meeting regularly each month to study methods and criticize each other's work.

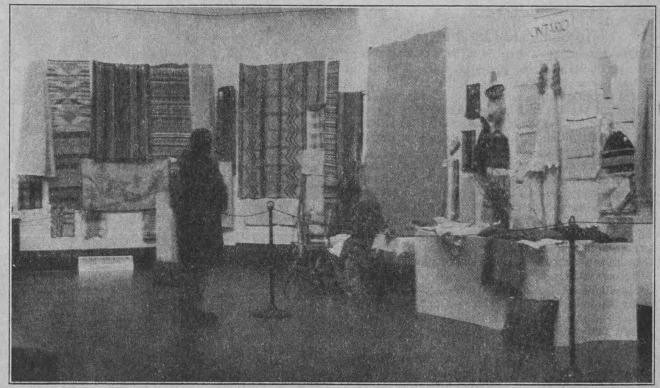
The Guild for Weavers is proud of its members' contribution during the dark days to bombed-out Britishers. They salvaged enough material from short ends of goods to weave one hundred blankets which were shipped overseas. Practicality as well as beauty is a strong feature of their work. One member made her own window drapes from silk underwear and stockings dyed and cut into strips. A rich wine in color, they could compete favorably with the most expensive of bought material.

A male member is Mr. J. W. Greer, another with a genius for "make do." From the wool of sweaters which his son wore while in the Air Force in England, Mr. Green wove a blanket which was in the exhibition at the Gallery and later sent east among the finest of British Columbia workmanship.

Another member made material for two suits for her husband. An unusual way of beating the clothing shortage, we must admit. Even dog hairs and lambs' wool was combined by another member to make a soft, warm blanket. If a member desires to sell the finished goods instead of using them herself, an outlet is provided and a small commission charged.

Some of the weavers live out of town and in remote spots. These are kept in touch with by mail, and books from the guild's library on weaving are sent out. Finished work is often sent back and marketed for these people: a profitable source of income not to be under-estimated.

It is the Guild of Weavers' ambition to become croft weavers and form a local group with enough time and experience to turn out a cloth of high quality capable of competing on a similar scale with the work now done by the hand weavers in Ireland and Scotland. Who knows? Perhaps the day may not be too far distant when this wish will be realized and the label of British Columbia Weavers of a suit or garment will be recognized as a standard for good workmanship in any part of the world.



British Columbia's exhibit of woven goods, Art Gallery, Vancouver, February, 1946.



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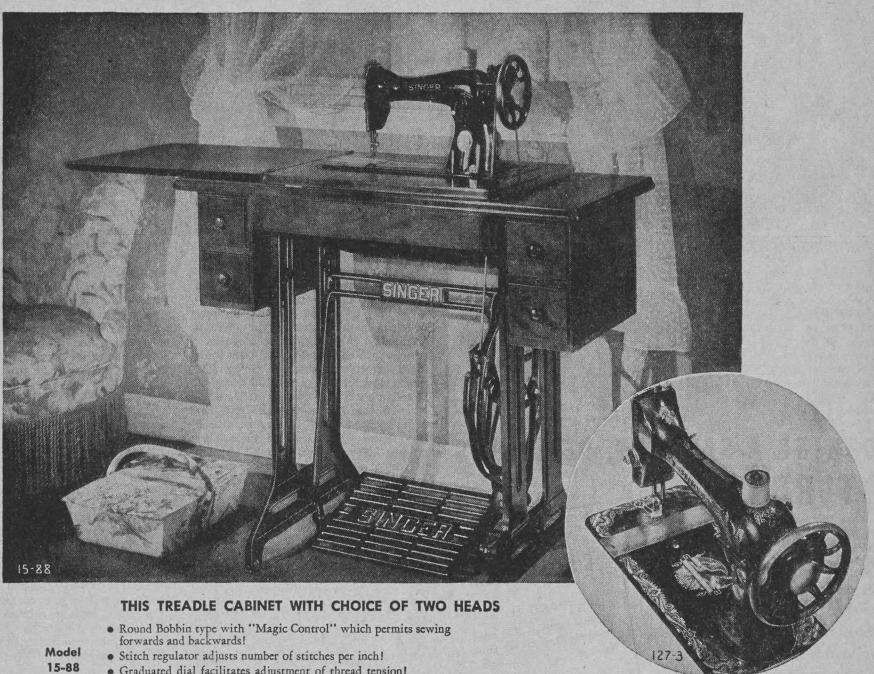
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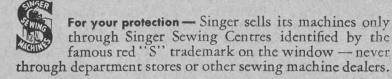


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Sausage Specials

Are simple and easy to make and may be used often in meals

MARION R. McKEE



Sausage decorate as well as flavor this golden corn bread.

AUSAGES are indeed a country special. Full flavored and appealing to winter appetites they can easily take their place on the table morning, noon, or night throughout the cold brisk months ahead.

Variety is the spice of life, and there is great variety in the way spicy sausages may be served. Nothing is more delicious for a lunch or supper, than a thin pattie of sausage meat, baked on a cored apple ring, and served on a scalloped green vegetable. Left-over cold sausage cut in fine pieces and added to baked or scalloped potatoes gives a delicious flavor. For a change from the usual method sausages may be dipped in beaten egg, and rolled in cracker crumbs before frying. A small chicken may be made to serve a number of persons if sausages are included along with

Making sausages on the farm is not difficult, and is an excellent way to use up odds and ends of meat. It is especially good at this time of year when the slaughtering of animals is taking place.

Making Pork Sausages

1 lb. lean pork
1/2 lb. fat pork
1/2 lb. white bread
crumbs

each serving.

½ tsp. pepper
½ tsp. powdered nutmeg
½ tsp. mace
Sausage casings

½ tsp. powdered sage ½ tsp. salt

M-26

As a rule sausage casings can be easily bought ready prepared from the butcher, in which case they will only require thorough washing and drying before being ready for use. If the casings have to be cleaned at home, wash them first in salt and water, then scrape them with the back of a knife and wash them again. Then allow them to soak for several days in salt and water, then wash and scrape them again. Finally rinse them in cold water until they smell fresh. Dry, and they are ready for use.

For the mixture, remove all skin and gristle from the meat, cut it in pieces, and put it through a food chopper, then add the crumbs, seasonings, and mix well together. Fill into the skins with a small spoon, and work down with the fingers. Do not fill the casing too full or it will burst, and at regular intervals give it a twist so as to divide off the sausages.

The mixture for filling may be varied; veal is often used along with the pork, and finely chopped suet takes the place of some of the fat of the pork. Grated lemon rind may be added if desired.

Sometimes sausage patties are preferred to the link type. To preserve them for future use, the patties may be placed in sealers, and processed in the canner in the same way used for canning other meats. Browning and cooking slightly before processing in the sealers will give a better flavor and color.

Sausages in either form may be kept frozen under proper conditions, such as in a frozen food locker, and be readily available for either a dinner or supper. Because sausages consist of ground meat, there is a greater surface to invite spoilage, and for this reason sausages should never be stored at ordinary temperatures for any length of time.

Sausage Surprise

15/4 lb. pork sausage 6 c. shredded cabbage 3 medium apples cored and peeled

Salt and pepper to taste
1 T. vinegar

Remove sausage meat from casings and form into six cakes. Fry until golden brown. Remove cakes from pan and drain off all but one tablespoon fat. Place a layer of cabbage in a greased baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper and cover with a layer of very thinly sliced apple rings. Repeat layers until cabbage and apple rings are all used. Arrange sausage cakes on top. Rinse out the frying pan with the vinegar and pour over the contents of the baking dish. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees Fahr.) for 30 minutes, or until apples are tender. This recipe makes six servings.

Sausages Baked in Potatoes

Wash and pare potatoes of uniform size. Make hole with apple corer in each, push in sausage. Place potatoes in baking dish and bake in hot oven (450 degrees Fahr.) until soft. Baste every 10 minutes with drippings.

Sausage Loaf

2 c. sausage 1 c. cracker crumbs 1 T. onion, minced 1 tsp. salt 1½ T. catsup 4 tsp. prepared horse-

½ tsp. prepared mustard
1 egg, slightly beaten
½ c. milk
2 c. canned tomatoes

Mix sausage and cracker crumbs. Add onion, catsup, horse-radish, mustard, and salt. Moisten with the egg and milk. Shape into a loaf, place in a pan and top with the tomatoes. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) from 1 to 1½ hours.

Corn Bread with Little Sausages (Illustration)

34 lb. sausage (12 links)
1 egg
1 T. sugar
34 c. milk
32 c. All-Bran
1 T. melted shortening

1 c. sifted flour ½ tsp. salt 2½ tsp. baking powder ½ c. cornmeal

Simmer sausage for ten minutes in just enough water to cover. Drain well,

Turn to page 78



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Featuring Squash

In many delicious forms

HE squash season is just beginning, and lucky the homemaker who has a plentiful supply of this versatile vegetable on hand. White summer squash, large green yellowmeated winter squash, long narrow vegetable marrows, hubbard and pepper squashes are only a few of the varieties available at this time. Containing a good supply of vitamin A and some other essential food values, squash not only is a delight to eat, but is good for you in

Throughout the winter months squash may appear in many tempting forms. When stuffed with left-over meat, creamed vegetables, sausage or other fillings, and baked in the oven, it is an economical main dish fit for a king. Delicious spicy pies, mellow nutty custards, and tender moist muffins are dessert forms where squash excels. Dipped in egg and bread crumbs and sauteed to a golden brown, squash is perfect accompaniment to a meat

Here are some recipes featuring squash in many different roles. Try them out on the family and see how delighted they will be.

Sauteed Summer Squash

1 medium-sized summer squash mer squasn
1 egg
1 c. milk
Salt and pepper to
taste Bread crumbs Butter, bacon fat, or drippings for fry-

Scrub the squash but do not pare it. Cut it in slices crosswise. Remove seeds. Cook the slices in boiling water for a few minutes, until the squash begins to soften. Drain them on a cloth or soft paper. Beat the egg, and add the milk, salt and pepper. Dip each slice of squash in crumbs, then in the egg-milk mixture, and again in the crumbs. Saute the squash to a golden brown color.

Stuffed Baked Squash

Select small pepper or any other small squash. Scrub them, cut in half and remove the seeds and spongy parts. Place them in a pan, cut side up, and bake in a moderately hot oven (350 degrees to 400 degrees Fahr.) until tender. This takes about 40 minutes. Remove them from the oven and fill the cavity immediately with hot creamed spinach to which a dash of nutmeg has been added. Garnish with thin slices of hard-cooked eggs. Serve at once.

Other delicious fillers are sausage links, buttered chopped cabbage covered with tomato sauce and sprinkled with grated cheese, and other creamed greens.

Squash Pie

1 c. sifted squash 14 c. brown sugar 1/2 tsp. salt 1 tsp. flour

1/4 tsp. nutmeg 1/4 tsp. ginger 1 egg, slightly beaten 2 c. milk

Place squash in a bowl. Stir into this the sugar, salt, flour, ginger and nutmeg. Add egg and milk. Stir well together and pour into a plate lined with pastry having a fluted edge. Bake for 10 minutes in a quick oven (400 degrees Fahr.) to set the rim, and then reduce heat to 350 degrees Fahr, and bake till the filling is firm.

Squash Custard

Follow the recipe for squash pie, pour the filling into a buttered baking dish, or individual custard cups, set in a pan of hot water, about 45 minutes, bake in a moderate oven (325 to 356 degrees Fahr.) until set, about 20 minutes for individual and 45 minutes for large custard. Serve hot or cold.

Squash Muffins

% c. sifted squash % c. brown sugar 1 c. sour milk 1 egg, well beaten 1 T. melted shorten-

2 c. flour 1 tsp. salt 2 tsp. baking powder ½ tsp. soda 4 tsp. cinnamon or other spice

Add to sifted squash the brown sugar, milk, egg, shortening, and flour sifted with the salt, baking powder, soda and





Made in Canada





spice. Bake in greased muffin pan in a hot oven about 25 minutes.

Baked Stuffed Vegetable Marrow

Cut a medium-sized marrow in half lengthwise, and scoop out the seeds. Cook the halves in boiling salted water for 10 minutes and drain. Fill with the following stuffing.

1 c. finely chopped left-over meat 2 c. medium cream sauce

2 T. chopped green pepper Salt, pepper, a little grated onion if liked

Place the marrow on a well-greased baking sheet. Cover filling with buttered bread crumbs and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven 350 degrees Fahr. This makes a delicious supper dish.

Squash A L'Italienne

1/4 small winter squash

1/4 c. grated cheese 11/4 c. tomato sauce

Pare the squash, remove seeds and centre pulp, and cut the solid portion into thin slices. In the bottom of a greased baking dish place a layer of squash; cover with tomato sauce and sprinkle with grated cheese. Fill the baking dish with layers in this manner. Bake for about 30 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) until the squash is tender.

SAUSAGE SPECIALS

Continued from page 76

saving liquid. Beat egg well; add sugar and milk. Stir in All-bran and melted, cooled shortening. Sift flour, salt, baking powder and cornmeal together; add to All-bran mixture, stirring until liquid and dry ingredients are combined. Grease baking dish well. Arrange sausages like spokes on wheel in bottom of pan. Cover with batter. Bake in moderately hot oven (450 degrees Fahr.) about 25 minutes. Serve at once with cream gravy made of sausage liquid and milk. Six servings (8-inch pan).

Sausage Rarebit

2 c. sausage 2 T. sausage drip-pings 1 c. soft, mild cheese, cut fine

1 c. thin cream
3 eggs, slightly beaten
4 tsp. salt
Few grains cayenne

Cook the sausage slowly in a frying pan till done. Add the cheese to the sausage drippings and melt over hot water or low heat. Add seasonings and gradually stir in the cream and then the eggs. When the mixture is smooth, add the cooked sausage and serve piping hot on buttered toast.

Sausage Strudel

12 sausages

1 T. brown sugar Biscuit dough

Make biscuit dough using the quantity of 2 c. flour. Roll in a rectangle ½ inch thick and 10 inches long. Parboil sausages 5 minutes. Wash, core and cut apples in 12 wedges, do not peel. Dip in brown sugar. Press sausages into dough in pairs with two wedges of apple between sausages; leave a small space between each pair of sausages. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees Fahr.) about 25 minutes. Serve with gravy or scalloped

Editor's Note: Many Country Guide readers have made sausages at home. They may have a favorite recipe or a special method which has worked successfully. It may be that they are particularly skillful in handling and filling cases or that they have learned how to combine sausage meat with other foods in ways which make it popular with the family. Write and tell us about your favorite recipe, the method you use and the popularity or otherwise of sausages in your household. Address letters to The Home Department, The Country Guide, Winnipeg.



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June Vincent as her usual self.

Ella Raines with a casual hairdo.

For a New Personality

A new hairdo and a new shade of makeup applied differently adds interest to the appearance

By LORETTA MILLER

UBBER stamp methods won't do!
Whether you are a blonde, brunette or redhead; tall, short or medium height; and whether you are a formal or casual type, it's well to change your personality from time to time. It prevents monotony at the dressing table and adds interest to your appearance.

Lovely June Vincent, popular Universal Pictures player, believes that every girl should change her makeup and hairdo occasionally. But in spite of frequent changes, she thinks every girl should have a definite personality to fall back on. June Vincent is a fine example and the picture of her shown here is, what she calls, her most usual self. Though she generally wears her hair parted on the left side, and softly waved, she likes to look formal or tailored at certain times. Then she changes the part to the right side, or in the centre, draws her hair back and pins it into a cluster of curls or a smart chignon. A tailored bow placed just above the back arrangement makes a smart coiffure when she goes hatless.

Makeup, of course, must change with the hairdo. With the more formal chignon, evebrows should be slightly arched and their outer tips should be just a little exaggerated. A careful extension of the brows should follow the natural line, reaching out to or toward the temple. Lips, too, should be more delicately rouged than when a casual hairdo is worn. A true pink rouge applied sparingly, then smoothed carefully with the fingertips will harmonize the makeup to blend with this more formal personality. Cheek rouge should naturally blend with the lips, but only the faintest blush should be applied.

The casual getup, and this includes hair and makeup, need not be so studied, but should show care. Even when the hair is worn slightly waved and hanging, end curls should be neatly arranged. Drawing the fingers through the finished curls will give them the casual effect. Brows may be a little heavier, and lip makeup a trifle heavier, too.

Ella Raines, Universal's brunette player, is shown here in two entirely different personalities. The first picture shows Ella with a casual hairdo, casual clothes and makeup. Notice the careful placing of the waves and the apparent casualness of the end curls. Experimenting with the hair and drawing out the waves at the right levels reveal the full contour of the face, Slightly heavier brows are worn with the casual or sport personality than when Miss Raines goes formal. With the latter the brows are more severely arched, though their tips are not exaggerated, and the wave is brought forward on a level with the eye. Parted on the left, the hair is brushed almost straight down, with only a suggestion of a wave on that side. The ends are rolled under page-boy fashion.

Louise Allbritton, another lovely Universal player, chooses a centre part as her favorite. Her blonde, almost straight hair is brushed back, with a slight fullness to give width across the upper portion of her face. Keeping this general hair contour, she varies from the tailored or formal type by parting her hair on the side and letting the ends fall almost straight. The very slight end curls are scarcely more than soft waves, but are enough to give casualness to the coiffure. The formal hairdo is caught low on the nape of the neck with a barrette.

Regardless of your personality or type,



Ella Raines changes to formal makeup.

Louise Allbritton favors the tailored type.



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1 tablespoon baking

powder ½ teaspoon salt Blend peanut butter and sugar thoroughly; stir in egg, milk and Kellogg's All-Bran. Let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with baking powder and salt; add to first mixture

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TWO

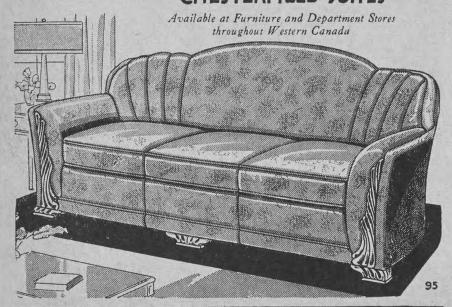
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you, too, can change your appearance. It may take a little time to get used to a new hairdo and makeup, but you'll find yourself ever so much more interesting if you give up your old rubber stamp methods of looking the same every day. If, for instance, you always wear your hair hanging in soft waves and a left side part, make a change today. Brush your hair well and make a centre or right part. Brush the hair until the waves are barely visible, then comb hair ends back to the ears and let the ends fall in loose curls. By the same token, if you've always used makeup, try using it more sparingly, and perhaps arching your brows a little more than usual. Even this little change will add interest to your appearance.

If you wear ribbons or flowers as hair

ornaments, by all means see that they are neat. Rearrange the flowers every time you wear them so they look fresh and perky. Re-tie your ribbon, and don't let the pins show when you secure it to your hair. Speaking of pins, don't ever let bob-pins show in your hair, whether you're affecting a formal or casual personality. Bob pins are purely utilitarian and are not to be seen in the hair any more than are safety pins to be seen on clothes.

Famous beauties never let their appearance get in a rut! A change of hairdo, makeup applied differently, and a new lipstick shade will change your personality It will also do wonders to keep up your interest in your appearance . . . and this whether you are a blonde, brunette or redhead.

In England Now

A caravan holiday and some odd twists to the working out of bread rationing By JOAN M. FAWCETT

Monday, August 19, 1946. The English working man enjoying his week's holiday with pay; that is what I have been seeing during these last weeks. Skegness is a small seaside town on the east coast, renowned for its health-giving air and its amusements, to which hundreds of people from the industrial towns of the north midlands flock each weekend. Until this year they have gone in charabancs for day trips but now under this new order they can turn that treasured day into a week. The week's holiday with pay rule has been in force in England now for a great part of the war but owing to the restriction on travel and the hopelessness of getting rooms during those years, this is the first time they have been able to get the full benefit from this new arrangement.

We were lent a caravan at Skegness; that is what really made us decide to go there, for normally I dislike crowded places. But this seemed too good an opportunity to miss. Having just moved house, I had not been able to arrange any summer holiday for the children and so I was thankful when this offer came along. We went on a Saturday; the car piled high with luggage and food, for we dare not risk being able to buy food when we got there. You can never be sure that there is enough food in the shops to meet all your ration books if you go to a strange place and one that is likely to be very overcrowded too. We took vegetables, a cooked chicken, cakes and buns, tinned milk and meat, jam, treacle and some bread. Bread rationing was due to start the day after we got there and no one had any idea how it would work. Incidentally I told you in my last instalment that we were to have separate ration books for bread but this has not turned out to be the case; we use three pages of our

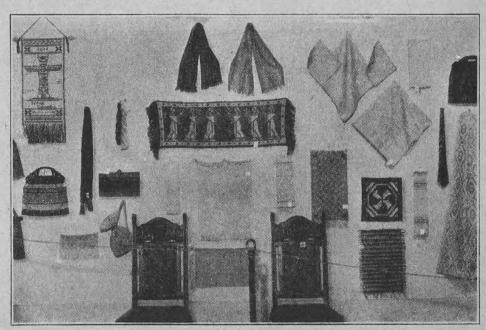
existing books, only the extra bread units issued to manual workers are on separate sheets.

When we got to Skegness, we found the caravan in a camping ground behind a small bungalow that had a few sheds and called itself a farm. The caravans were parked in rows but not too close together and there was good running water and sanitation for the whole

There must have been thousands of these caravans in and near Skegness. With the enormous increase of visitors to all seaside resorts, the number of boarding houses and hotels is totally inadequate and so England has taken to caravaning in a big way. Hundreds of people who have never had a holiday before are finding it a welcome change from a house even if they are overcrowded. One caravan next to us had five grown-ups and two children in it and it was meant for four!

When I went into the town itself I was glad to see that there were no queues except for the local "rock." a long sugar stick with Skegness printed down the middle, which one could get with sweet coupons, and for the cinema. All the cafes and restaurants seemed to have adequate space and food and shops were fairly full; meat seemed plentiful and fish. After all the dismal stories I had heard of how one spent all one's holiday queueing for something to eat, this was a heartening sight.

In the pleasure parks people were crowding onto the merry-go-round and the giant dipper in spite of the high prices being charged. They appeared to think nothing of paying a shilling a ride, where before the war it would have been sixpence or threepence. Darts were a shilling for six throws, another fantastic



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charge. It is a crazy situation that has arisen as a result of the war and the present drive to export a great percentage of our goods to right the country's finances. The people have more money to spend than they ever had before; for six years they have been earning big money, and there is little to spend it on. They cannot buy clothes or food or drink, as these are all rationed and in short supply, so if they won't save it, as of course they ought to do, they have no alternative but to spend it on luxuries and amusements. We are not so short of food in England that the ordinary man will go into the black market. We have a black market, of course, but you only see it at work in the country at weekends when townspeople come out to the farms and cottages to buy eggs at six or seven shillings a dozen that are controlled at three shillings and three pence, and chickens for a pound that ought by rights to be ten shillings.

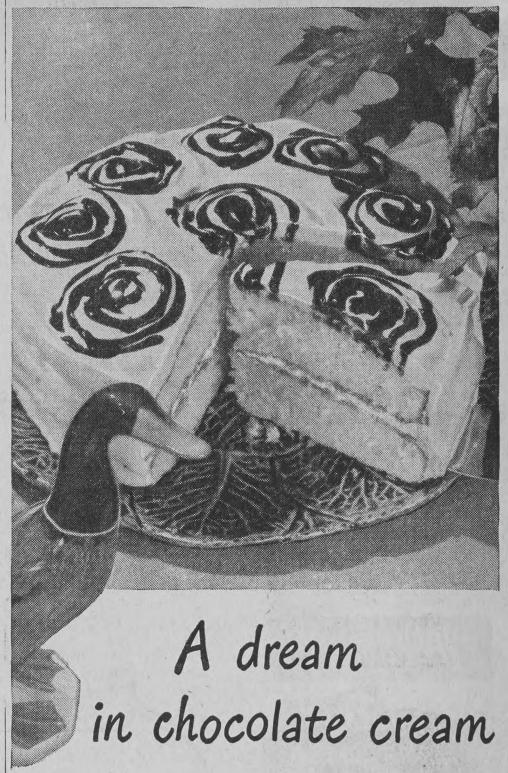
But to get back to Skegness, the pier had not been reopened since the war. It was damaged by enemy action and had also, like all piers in the country, been closed and demobilized in case of invasion. In many places a piece was taken out of the middle. It was a paintless skeleton, standing out into the sea, a grim reminder of all the danger this small town had been through, for this part of the coast is the nearest point we possess to the German mainland.

NOTHER reminder that the war was A not so distant, was the daily sight of a big amphibious landing craft taking pleasure trips down the sands and out onto the sea until it was quite a small dot on the waves to the watcher and then back up the sands and home. It looked like some horrible monster and the thrumming and roaring of its engine could be heard for a long time. It made you wonder what an inferno of noise an invasion must have been. Many of the men on the sands could have told us I expect but they don't talk about it much now. They talk more about the inefficiency of a government that cannot produce enough beer or cigarettes and has to ration bread in peace time.

Bread rationing has been a great blow to our national pride but I see in this morning's paper that it has saved 109,000 tons of flour in the first three weeks and if that is true and the saving lasts, I have no doubt it is worth a little pride. So far I think everyone is agreed that the ration is adequate for the normal bread eater.

The end of this last four-week rationing period, the first of bread rationing, has seen an odd phenomenon in the food ration scheme. It was stated when bread rationing began that if at the end of a period, anyone found that they had more bread units than they needed they could take them to the food office and exchange them for ordinary "points". These are the coupons in our ration books that we use for buying such things as tinned meat, treacle, semolina, dried fruit, cereals and suet. As nearly everyone had got in an extra supply of bread and flour in readiness for the beginning of bread rationing and this dark flour will not keep, they were using these and in consequence they had a number of bread units over. A few people began to change their bread units into points, then more came and in the end it was a mad rush. The food offices ran out of these extra points; extra supplies had to be flown to some parts of the country to meet the demand, and then of course the shops ran out of goods to meet the points

However the Minister of Food has refused to be panicked over the situation and has permitted these new type of points to be carried over into the next period. He says that in time they will be met as supplies right themselves, but for a few days it looked as if the new Food Minister was going to be landed with the biggest job since rationing began.



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CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE

2 c. sifted allpurpose flour

1 tsp. salt

3 tsp. Magic Baking Powder

½ c. shortening 1 c. sugar 3 egg yolks

1 tbs. grated orange rind

1/4 c. orange juice

3/4 c. milk

Melted sweetened chocolate

Sift dry ingredients together. Cream together shortening and sugar. Beat in egg yolks, one at a time. Add orange rind. Add orange juice and milk alternately with flour to creamed mixture. Bake in 2 greased 9" layer pans, in 375°F. oven 25-30 min. Cool 5 min. Remove layers from pans; cool on wire rack. Spread frosting between and on top and sides of cake. Pour slightly sweetened melted chocolate over the top.

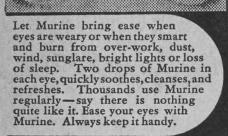
Fluffy Frosting: Add 1/4 tsp. salt to 3 egg whites (saved from cake) and 3/4 cup sugar. Cook over boiling water, beating constantly with egg beater, 7 min., or until icing stands in peaks.







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October Sewing

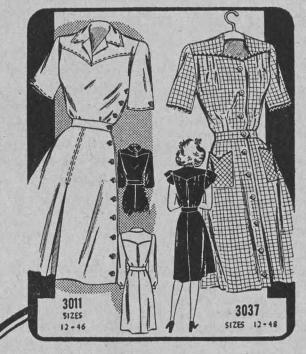


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No. 2910-Handy apron cut from little fabric. Cut in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 1 yard 35-inch fabric, 2% yards braid.

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No. 3037-A comfortable dress with a choice of sleeves. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires for dress with inset sleeves, 31/2 yards 35-inch fabric, 2

No. 2711—Smart weskit suit plus a lumber jacket. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 skirt and weskit require 3 yards 39-inch fabric; the lumber jacket, 1% yards 39-inch fabric.

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No. 2651—Becoming jumper and blouse set. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires for jumper, 21/2 yards, 39inch fabric; for blouse 21/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

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PARITY FOR AGRICULTURE

Continued from page 55

Hear now, Professor Black: "Few would not agree with President Roosevelt that the objective of parity for the farmers is excellent. Most economists, even, would say that the essential principal of parity is balance. This essential principal is that, at any given time, there is a ratio between the incomes of different groups in Society, and accompanying prices which on the one hand represent equal returns for equal effort. and on the other a balanced allocation of effort and resources in different lines of production. Whenever incomes and prices and distribution of productive effort become unbalanced in this sense, then society as a whole is the worse for it, but especially those who are at the wrong end of the unequal. It becomes

one of the major objectives of economic statesmanship to readjust such unbalance. . . .

"But if true parity in this sense is to be obtained . . . it is doubtful if it can be measured inflexibly in terms of any period. Also, any parity standard that is workable, except in the short run, must use an income instead of a price measure, and a net income instead of a gross income measure, in order to take account of changing costs as well as prices."

Does any Canadian now know what "parity prices for agriculture" really means—except as a generalization? Are parity prices what are really needed, or does agriculture need parity of income? If the latter is the case, as Professor Black suggests, then perhaps the request made to the government of Canada by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture for an official study of agriculture's share of the national income, is the best place to start; and perhaps, also, farmers would be more certain of achieving their goal, if the industry could speak with one voice.

You Can Make A Speech

By EFFIE BUTLER

AS your name on the list of speakers for one, or more, of the organizations in your locality when the regular weekly or monthly meetings began this fall? Perhaps you have been asked to speak to a group of mothers of pre-school tots and give your opinions on some phase of child guidance or you may have been chosen to give a resume on the achievements of your club to a neighboring community.

Unless you are a veteran speaker with many seasons of experience, every time you think of that "dreadful" hour to come a slight sensation of faintness sweeps over you and your hands go damp and clammy as you say to yourself, "What in the world was I thinking of? I can't make a speech!"

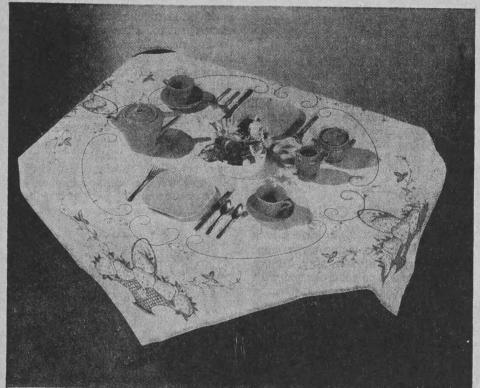
But calm those fears. There is a way around this dilemma of yours. You can be ready for that meeting date which you have marked with an ominous red circle on your calendar. You can be-

come a charming, easy-to-listen-to speaker and when you do you will find your club activities moving ahead with new impetus.

The preparation for this will take but a few minutes each day. Away with all those protests! I know you are a busy woman with all your minutes taken up with a million and one other essential things. But you can get all the practice you require while you perform the everyday routine chores about the house that keep your hands alone busy and do not call for any concentration on your part. To name but a few of these: making the beds, washing the kitchen floor or shelling the peas for dinner. Now, let your eye rove and choose a topic—the zinnias you gathered in the garden, your small daughter's doll, Grandma's chair on the sun porch-and talk aloud about one of these for two or three minutes.

At first you will run out of words and your idea will go very flat before the two minutes are up but persevere and after

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a few attempts you will begin to get the trick of putting your thoughts into words. Don't expect to go ahead too rapidly. Give yourself time. Try to think in complete sentences and be content with two or three rounded out sentences at the offset.

Your ideas may become jumbled if you do not follow some sort of a plan. I have found the practice of holding that old series of questions-What? When? Where? Why? Who?-in my mind, and answering each, in relation to my subject, a very helpful one. For instance, What are zinnias? When do zinnias grow? You may also add the other questions of how? and which? to cover more fully every phase of your subject.

I have heard it said, "A good speech is like a well balanced meal." And it is true a good speech must have a snappy introduction that whets the appetite like a subtle flavored cocktail, effective subject matter like a satisfying main course, and a clever climax like a full flavored dessert.

"What good will all this talking do?" I expect you are saying to yourself. Well, just getting used to the sound of your own voice puts you a long way on the road to being a better speaker. At first to hear yourself speaking out loud on a topic will make you feel utterly ridiculous. When you have learned to fill those momentary lapses of thought that were once gaps with meaningless "ahs" and "urs" and have forgotten to listen to your own voice, that sounded so hollow in that big kitchen, you are really making progress.

Assuming that you have carefully prepared your speech, that you know what you want to say, and believe strongly what you intend to say, there are a few things you must do before the day arrives when you are to stand before your audience. Make notes. Reduce your speech to headings, preferably in such a way as to indicate main and subordinate ideas. On a half dozen or so small cards, that you can hold inconspicuously in your hand, jot down headings or a series of key sentences that will keep your speech fluid and moving forward towards a conclusion with increasing intensity. Never stand before an audience and read your speech from behind a sheaf of crackling, fluttering papers!

On the day of the meeting go over your speech once and then forget it. Dress as carefully as possible, for remember, appeal to the eye as well as the ear is an important factor in good speech-making. When the times arrives for you to say, "Ladies and gentlemen," stand gracefully at ease and in a pleasant, clear voice lead off with a few wellchosen sentences. By the time you have reached this point the eager, enthusiastic attention of your listeners will have given you so much assurance that you will carry through to the end; and before you know it, you will be taking your seat amid hearty and appreciative applause.

Kitchen Sink Outlet

DURING the summer, we have a long pipe to lead the water away from the outlet to our kitchen sink. In the winter this iron pipe soon clogged with ice and had to be discarded. Even a short iron pipe used as an outlet through a wall freezes quickly so we used a pail under the sink during winter months. This displaced other equipment usually kept in the sink cupboard and it was apt to be messy, when emptied.

Since replacing the iron outlet pipe with a length of rubber hose, we have had little trouble with the icing of the outlet. Even during a cold spell at Christmas, it was never stopped up. A kettle of boiling water every few days was sufficient to clear out any ice that did collect.

Every farm wife appreciates the boon it is not to have to carry water out as well as into the kitchen. By using this device of a short rubber hose to carry the waste water out, the benefit may be enjoyed in winter as well as in warmer weather.-Marion Nixon.

Use Those Old Table Cloths

YOUR tablecloths are too worn in spots to use as such yet too good to throw away or even use as dusters? Though old, they're really valuable during these times when new linens aren't available.

If you need lunch cloths see if you can find a portion large enough for one then cut and hem on all four sides. The width of hem will depend upon size of cloth. The small pieces left over may be hemmed with a very narrow hem and used for wash cloths for the squirming bambino. Wash cloths are difficult to find in infants' departments and old linens are usually soft to use for them.

Or, if it's place mats you need, cut the cloth into 12 by 18 inch oblongs or 8 or 9-inch rounds, depending upon shape of table, your own ideas and the amount of material which is worth using. In any case, make a narrow hem, then blanket stitch over it in any color you wish to use to match colors in your china. From a medium size cloth there should be several mats and napkins. The latter, if made 18 inches square, can be used for any meal.

If it's towels you need, guest towels 14 by 21 or finger-tip ones 10 by 14 may be cut. These can be finished with a very narrow hem at sides, an inch hem at ends of guest towels and 1/2-inch at ends of finger-tip ones.-RUBY PRICE WEEKS.

A Child's Blackboard

ECENTLY we made a very satisfac-RECENTED we have the tory child's blackboard and I thought that The Country Guide readers might be interested in our method. To make a substantial smoothwriting blackboard, take pressed wallboard or masonite, with one side smooth suitable for taking paint. Make the blackboard a practical size, about two feet six inches by three feet six inches. For framing I used binder slats as they were the only suitable wood available locally. They proved to be just fine for the purpose. Use picture moulding for the chalk trough. Nail the frame on the smooth, side of the wallboard. Nail or tack the back, using nails or tacks that will not show through. Attach the moulding to the bottom. Be sure to paint with blackboard slating, which is easily obtainable. Paint or varnish the frame. If possible nail or screw the finished blackboard to the wall as it will thus be more solid and pleasant to use. Such a blackboard in the kitchen can be used as a "reminder" for things needed on a trip to town, or to leave messages for absent members of the family, when they return to the house and you happen to be away or in another part of the house. MRS. M. GRAHAM, ALTA.

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NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT The Country Guide

The Country Boy and Girl

Little Lonely

By MARY E. GRANNAN.

ITTLE Lonely was a chipmunk. He doesn't know how he came to be alone. He can't remember ever having a mother or a father or a sister or a brother. They were all gone when he began to remember things. He got along very well of course. He managed to forage for himself. He ate nuts and pine cones and bits of this and that, that were left over from picnics. But each night when he would hear Mrs. Squirrel calling in her young to go to bed, when he heard Mrs. Songsparrow chirping that it was nesting time, he would feel very sad and lonely. He wished for a home too. One day he asked Mrs. Squirrel if she would be his mother. She laughed and said "I can't be your mother, Lonely."

'Why?" asked Lonely.

"Because, I'm not your mother," said Mrs. Squirrel. "And besides I have my own family to look after."

"I wish I had a family too," sighed Lonely. "I wish I had someone to live with me in my house."

"Why don't you find someone, then, Lonely?" asked Mrs. Squirrel.

"But all the chipmunks I know have their own homes," said Lonely.

"Well, then, find someone else," said Mrs. Squirrel, "and Lonely, find someone who is nice and quiet, because a house can be very noisy and tiresome if it is full of chattering all the time. I know, because sometimes I think I shall go mad with the noise of all my children."

"I'll remember that, Mrs. Squirrel," said Lonely. "And I'm going to start this very day to find some nice, quiet person to live with me in my house."

He hunted all the afternoon. The fox was too big to live in Lonely's house. The mole liked to live under the ground. The robin said she had a nest. The beaver liked to live under the water. They were all sorry because Lonely was so lonely, alone. It was the barnswallow who told Lonely of the doll.

"I don't know who she is, Lonely," said the swallow. "But she's very pretty and she's very quiet. And the last time I saw her she was sitting against the oak tree in front of that big brick house by the edge of the woodland. If you'd go down through the cedar grove and across the meadow and through the garden, you'll find her. I think you'd like her. I know I often leave my mudnest in the eaves, just to look at her."

"Thank you, Barnswallow," said Lonely. "I'll go see if I can find her."

And he went the way the barnswallow had directed and he found the doll there under the oak tree. She was the prettiest thing that he had ever seen. Her eyes were blue, and she had golden hair. Her dress was red, and her shoes were

"COME ye thankful people, come." The songs of thanksgiving are heard throughout our land as we gather in the harvest and prepare for the winter knowing that our homes will be warm and our food will be plentiful. Will you stop for a moment to remember the many boys and girls in the world who will not know the comforts you enjoy and who will face starvation this winter? When you are asked to save food, to avoid waste, it is for them you are saving. When you have shared, then you will join in the harvest songs with a thankful heart.

Plans for Hallowe'en are in the air. Dressing up in a queer or funny costume and wearing a mask will add to the fun and mystery of the evening. After you have made your round of visits why not arrange for all your gang to meet at a certain place for a huge bonfire. You could divide your Hallowe'en spoils and have a good old sing-song. Play "Guessing the Tune" by having each member in turn sing a line from a song (one that does not give away the title of the song) then the other members must guess the name of the song. A ghost story or two would wind up the evening and send you shivering home to bed.

white. She smiled at him and said never a word.

"Will you come live with me, Doll?" asked Lonely.

Doll didn't speak, but she kept on smiling. Lonely thought that her smile meant "yes" and so he picked her up in his strong little arms and started to carry her away. But the little girl who owned her came running from the house. "You bad chipmunk," she cried. "You're stealing my doll. Put her down . . . I say . . . put her down."

Lonely dropped the doll, and his little eyes filled with tears. "I didn't know she was yours. I wasn't stealing her, I was just taking her home to live with me."

The little girl laughed. "Taking her home to live with you? But whatever for?"

"Because I'm lonely," sobbed Lonely.
"Oh?" said the little girl. "Doesn't anyone live at your house?"

"No. I have no family," said Lonely.

"And the barnswallow told me about Doll. That's how I came to take her."

"But I want Doll," said the little girl.
"She's mine. But I'll tell you, little chipmunk. You come and live with us instead. You can be my pet chipmunk. You can play with Doll and me, and have fun. Would you like that?"

"Oh yes," said Lonely. "And then I'll have a family too."

"Sure," said the little girl. "Let's start to play now. Hide-and-seek is fun."

It was the next day that the woodland folks heard what had happened to Lonely. The barnswallow brought the news. "He's very happy," he said. "He's got a family of his own now . . . a little girl and a doll. He's not Lonely anymore. But he's still called Lonely, 'cause that's his name."

What Do You Want To Be? Would you like to be a Doctor, a Druggist, a Dentist?

MEDICINE is probably the most exacting of all the professions for a physician has to be ready for duty at all hours of the day and night and he must study continually to keep in touch with the many changes and discoveries in

Ann Sankey

the medical world; but he has the great reward of knowing that he is offering an important and valuable service to the world and that he has made other people's lives happier and less painful.

What course of study is required to enter this profession? All the science subjects should be included in your high school course such as biology, general science, chemistry and physics; and Latin should be selected for the language subject. After you have completed your high school course you enter University to take the pre-medical course and then go on to medical college. The last year of the course is spent as an interne in a hospital. The complete course takes approximately seven years after you have completed high school.

Ask your own doctor to tell you about his work and advise you on whether to enter this profession. Remember that good health, steady nerves and the ability to work hard are essential.

Pharmacy—A druggist enjoys more regular hours than a doctor. His work requires a specialized training for on his knowledge of drugs the lives of many people may depend. Not all graduates in pharmacy are employed in drugstores; many act as assistants to doctors, research workers and drug experts.

To enter pharmacy you should complete your high school course with as many science courses as possible and choose Latin for a language subject. After high school you enter university to take a four-year course. You will be required to serve as an apprentice in a drugstore before or during your university course. Your local druggist may be

glad to employ you after school hours. You would thus gain valuable experience before you embarked on the

actual course. Perhaps your druggist would give a talk to your class telling about his work and advising them what personal requirements are necessary for this profession.

needed at the present time, so if you are interested in this work you may be sure there will be a need for your services. You must complete your high school matriculation course before entering a dental college. Not every province in Canada has a dental college so you may find it necessary to take your training in another province or in the United States. Your dental course will require from four to six years and then you will serve one year as an apprentice.

Ability to use your hands is important for tiny tools must be handled with great skill. Woodworking would be a good training to develop skill with the hands. A dentist can open his own business or serve as an instructor or take a position in a clinic. He can specialize in the fitting of false teeth, dental surgery, tooth extraction or the straightening of children's teeth. However the average dentist usually finds greater success in a general practice.

Do You Know Hawks?

THE illustration shown at bottom part of this page shows the markings of the principal types of hawks found in western Canada. The relative size of these hawks is not correctly shown. If you want to get an idea of their comparative size, look at the illustrations on page 5. The pictures on this page, however, will enable you to distinguish some of the commoner kinds.

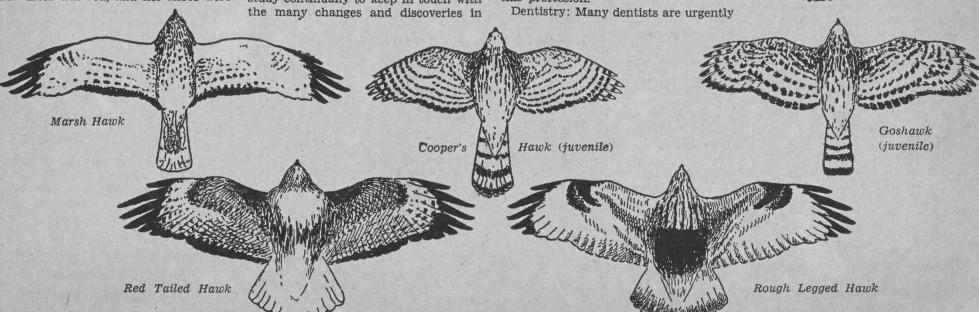
Maybe it will be a new idea to you that most hawks do much more good than harm, and that we ought to do everything possible to protect them.

There are two features that will easily help you to distinguish good hawks from the bad. All the large ones with broad tails are good mousers and consequently deserve your respect. This does not follow that all the narrow tailed hawks are bad; in fact, some, like the sparrow hawk, should be protected.

You will also have noticed that some hawks flap their wings in flight, while others seem to soar about. The habit of soaring seems to be common to all the beneficial hawks.

The above characteristics, with the help of the pictures on this page, should give you a good idea of which hawks to persecute and which ones to protect.





Between Ourselves

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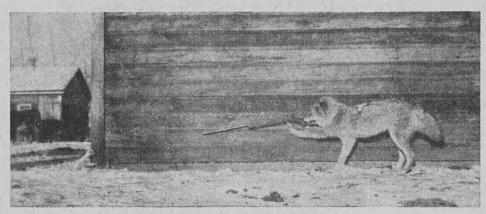
Name ..

Numbers

Please print plainly.

Mr. Wood writes from Red Deer, Alta., suggesting that only in unusual circumstances should one resort to the shooting of weasels because of their useful-

Our contributors to this issue on narecently was flabbergasted when our ture subjects are in virtual agreement. farmers refused the boom of shorter hours. After solemn discussion they agreed that a departure from the conventional sixty-minute hour would create untold confusion."



"A coyote armed and stalking his prey."

ness in keeping down worse pests. Edward Head of Vawn, Sask., records an incident in which a weasel was done to death. His story would be highly improbable but for the documentary evidence he has sent to support it, and which we reproduce on this page.

To be sure he provides a reason for the wanton slaughter of the weasel, and those of you who have lived in bunk houses or barracks where there were disturbers of the peace at unreasonable hours will approve of the conduct of the coyote. Mr. Head's story is told in the following verse:

In '45 when the coyotes were bold, The snow was deep, and the weather cold:

I was awakened one day in my peaceful room

By a rifle shot like the crack of doom.

I parted the curtains thoroughly peeved, And witnessed a sight that won't be believed.-

A coyote armed, and stalking his prey, A weasel, whistling a tune so gay.

With a wink of his eye and a flick of his tail

The wolf let loose his leaden hail.

Believe me, the beast sardonically grinned

As he sensed astonishment in my mind; And then he exclaimed as he eyed his

"So die musicians who can't keep still." Then lifting sedately the proof of his skill,

And shouldering the musket, he walked o'er the hill. I haven't seen hide nor hair of him

since,

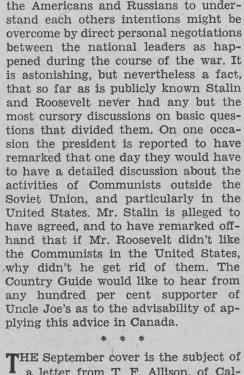
But the proof of my story lies in these prints.

WE accept Mr. Head's account of the shooting of the weasel, but we are

bound to regard with extreme suspicion a letter from Killarney, Man., signed by a person who purports to be Rev. Slensby. The whole thing sounds bogus. Here it is for your judgment:

"I rejoice that my parish has escaped the current wave of unrest. Here, the only farmers who strike are the members of the baseball team, and they don't strike often enough.

"A union organizer visiting here



THE article on page 12 of this issue

suggests that the mutual failure of

a letter from T. F. Allison, of Calgary. He likes it. We knew he would. Those Calgary fellows always fall for a horse. But his letter continues: "Do you by any chance know the history of the girl on the September cover, or was it just selected as an appropriate picture from a professional photographer? The lady in question is a well known resident of Banff. Her name, before she was married to an R.A.F. officer-whose name escapes me-was Dollie Pike. She is noted as a horsewoman and as a ski instructress. During the war she served for a considerable period in the R.C.A.F. Last summer she was employed in the office of the Banff Springs Hotel."

ND speaking of covers we have just A ND speaking of Santa Claus for secured a picture of Santa Claus for our Christmas

> issue from England which we believe will be voted one of the most pleasing holiday covers ever pub-The Callished. gary boys will register one objection because Santa Claus is not delivering his presents on horseback, but we have tried to compensate by arranging a layout which will enable you to cut the title off and still have a suitable picture for putting up on the kitchen wall.



"Lifting sedately the proof of his skill, And shouldering the musket, he walked o'er the hill."

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Practical Books Bulletins

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"A Country Guide Service"

22. Hardy Fruits, by G. F. Chipman— 25 cents postpaid.

23: Farm Workshop Guide, edited by R. D. Colquette—Illustrations and instructions for gadgets, and practical farm plans—50 cents postpaid (or Free with a \$1.00-for-2-room subscription) year subscription).

50. The Countrywoman Handbook, Book No. 1 — Kitchen Labor Savers, Book No. 1 — Kitchen Labor Savers, Home Decorating, Pattern Reading, Getting Rid of Flies, Bugs, and Beetles, etc., etc.—25c postpaid.

The Countrywoman Handbook, Book No. 3 — Nutrition (foods necessary for proper quantities of vitamins, calories, minerals, etc.). Canning Meats and Vegetables, Curing Meats, Drying Vegetables, Storing Vegetables, etc., etc. — 25c.

53. Farmer's Handbook on Livestock. Book No. 4—Livestock Nutrition, Livestock Pests and Diseases, etc., etc.-25 cents postpaid.

Farmer's Handbook or Soils and Crops, Book No. 5—Types of soils. Erosion control. Weed control. Forage crops, etc., etc., postpaid 25c.

Farmer's Handbook on Poultry.
Book No. 6—Poultry Housing; Culling Poultry; Breeding and Chick
Care; Egg Production; Producing
for Meat; Poultry Breeding; Pests
and Diseases; Concerning Turkeys;
Passing Cases at prostraid Raising Geese, etc., postpaid 25c.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH BULLETINS, 1c Each

How to Take a Home Manicure. Care of Hands.

Care of the Feet.

Treating of Superfluous Hair.
Daintiness in Dressing.
How to Care for Your Skin.

Skin Problems.

Take a Facial at Home. Care of the Hair.

10. Hair Problems.
11. How to Use Powder, Rouge, and Lipstick.
12. Mouth Hygiene.

13. Getting Ready for a Permanent. 14. Use and Care of Hair Brushes. 15. How to Choose Toilet Soap.

Note:—All Beauty and Health Bulletins OR any one Handbook may be obtained free with a \$1.00 subscription to The Country Guide.

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